The Pictorial Times

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"GIVE ME A THOUSAND POUNDS.

The unprecedented advantages offered to the subscribers of the "Pictorial Times," we rejoice to say, have become notorious. It is now generally understood that Thousands of Pounds, not in articles of furniture, nor in books, nor in prints, but in the current coin of the realm, will, at the time appointed, be distributed among them. And it is also matter of congratulation that every week and every day are making large additions to the list of those who wish to be regularly supplied with our paper, and to participate in the extraordinary benefits which are offered to their acceptance. Still, however, we may say, "Subscribe, subscribe, subscribe!" for in proportion to the number of thousands who share in these advantages will be our own exaltation.

The incident which suggested the engraving is of very recent occurrence. Waiting for a few moments in the office of the publisher, we saw him intently engaged in conversation across the counter with a female. The few words we could catch excited our curiosity, and at the close of the colloquy it was fully detailed. The person who had just retired was in the humble walks of life; she came to prefer the request which we have given at the head of this article; was surprised to find any obstacle in the way of granting her request; subscription to the "Pictorial Times" was above her comprehension; and she left the office manifestly disappointed. Nor, strange as it may appear, is this a solitary case; several persons have made precisely the same application, and of course with the same result.

"OH, IF YOU PLEASE, GIVE ME ONE OF YOUR 'THOUSANDS.'"—A SCENE INTHE 'PICTORIAL TIMES' OFFICE.

Now, we do not think it enough to treat the persons referred to with contempt, though this undoubtedly is the easiest course. A heartless, and almost a brainless, being can raise the eyebrows, curl the lips, and utter with all the force of an anathema, "stupid creatures!" We take it that there are thousands of our countrywomen and countrymen too, who having the same opportunity of reaching the counter at 351. Strand, would pursue the same course and incur precisely the same denunciation. It is a striking indication, we think, of the ignorance in which vast masses of the people are still involved—ignorance at which it becomes us steadfastly to look—ignorance which should urge us to strain every nerve for its diminution and removal.

Only a short time since the following conversation took place with a man more than twenty years old:—

"Did you ever hear of the Duke of Wellington?"
"No! but I *seed* his *shape* once."
"Did you see it over the door of a public-house?"
"No; I seed it ridin on a jackass, with ow'd boots on, and a pipe in his mouth."
"And where did this happen?"
"Why, at Marsden."

Now, what was the fact? The "Hero of a hundred battles," had been paraded *in effigy* on some occasion of popular excitement, a veritable copy of the modern Guy Faux, with his lanthorn and bunches of matches; and as the person referred to had been one of the spectators, he had the impression, and in all likelihood an indelible one, that he had seen "the shape" of the illustrious Duke. And yet, while he was only a sample of a vast number of his sex, the condition of the other sex is still more lamentable. We can show, on indisputable authority, that there are women who never heard that there was such a person as the Duke, who when asked who is the Queen of England, have answered "Prince Albert!" who know not in what month Christmas Day or New Year's Day falls; who cannot repeat the names of the months of the year in succession; who know not the date of the present year; to whom the commonest phrases in other circumstances, as to what is right or wrong, are utterly unintelligible; who cannot repeat the Lord's Prayer; who, pretending to know it, mix up with it phrases of their own, and in sheer ignorance substitute other words for those which they might be expected to use; as, for instance, after saying "Our Father," add, "I'll be wed in thy name."

In the Fifth Report (1843) of the Registrar-General we observe one of those facts which are very conclusive as to the ignorance which prevails in particular portions of the country. The signature of the parties who are married must be by *mark* if they cannot write their own names. In the metropolitan districts eleven men in the hundred were thus compelled to sign; in Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge there were forty-seven, in Bedfordshire forty-nine, and in Herts fifty. But this small amount of ability is more rarely possessed by women than by men. The general fact is lamentable, and speaks for itself, that there were thirty-three in one hundred men, and forty-nine in one hundred women, who so subscribed themselves.

Our readers may depend on the following statement as confidently as on all that has been narrated. A woman who had lived an abandoned life became burdened in mind, and went to a clergyman, hoping for some relief. She told her tale, and asked what she should do; his answer was, "Keep the commandments." "How many are there, sir?" she anxiously inquired. "Ten," was the reply. "Ten!" she exclaimed, with manifest concern; "ten! then I cannot keep them; I have nothing but what I get with these hands—the parish ought to keep them." Our informant, a man of unquestionable veracity, added, he had no doubt she thought the commandments were *parish apprentices!*

It would be easy to expatiate on the consequences of a condition so fearful; we seize, however, on only one point—the connection of ignorance with crime. As the result of the most careful examination of the state of a large and dense population, it appears that eleven-twelfths of the crimes committed are by the uneducated, and principally by those who are utterly so, not knowing how to read. The one-twelfth that is left includes all those offenders who have had anything in the form of instruction, and often, at best, but a miserable scantling. In Sussex forty-nine persons were arraigned for incendiarism, chiefly of stacked corn, a crime which seems only capable of being committed by the most deplorable fatuity, and demonstrates how sottish must be the ignorance of those who could perpetrate it; more than forty could neither read nor write; only two could do both; and no later than last Monday there was executed at the Old Bailey a young woman who was impelled to commit murder, the murderess of one who had sheltered her in the time of destitution, by the desire of possessing herself of two notes which she supposed to be good, and which proved to be drawn, not on the Bank of England, but on the "Bank of Elegance!"

It is a truth, whether we choose to regard it or not, that we are all involved in the guilt, to which we are directly or indirectly accessary. Who, then, is there among us who has done all in his power to prevent the commission of crimes at the mention of

which we start with instinctive horror? It is high time that we aroused ourselves to a sense of our great and momentous responsibility.

The means of improving the female character are within our reach. The superiority of the one sex to the other is imaginary rather than real. Those who have seen boys and girls learning the same lessons and studying the same subjects have never found the former surpass the latter. Their memories, if cultivated, are alike as strong, their perceptions are as clear, their understandings are as vigorous. The God of Heaven has endowed them with the same capacities for indefinite improvement. If, indeed, any preference must be given, it is due to certain qualities of the female mind. Females have often a greater power of attention, and they frequently grasp what is told them with a promptitude and facility which is most encouraging and delightful.

We ask not that woman should be raised above her station, for this can never be done by the sound education she ought to have. Give her this, and by the boon you have raised the character of the whole people. Even now, with but a little light beaming on her mind, yet with the strong and undying affection which she cherishes, she can achieve what other powers have failed to attain. We conclude, as we began, with a tale of truth from humble life:—

Thomas Smesdale is the name we shall assign to a very worthy, industrious, thriving mechanic, who became a burden to himself, a curse to his family, and a nuisance to society at large; in short, one of the most shameful and abandoned drunkards that ever took the measure of an unmade grave. He was not weaned from his degrading propensity by means which have cured others, but there was one that proved to be successful.

Though he had a wife and five beautiful children, Tom seemed to be unconscious of the fact. He neglected his work, squandered his wages, which daily grew smaller, and spent his time at the pothouse, till the near prostration of all his faculties, or the distasteful words, "No more trust," warned him to seek the shelter of his wife's care and protection.

His children could not go to school because learning was dear and rum was cheap; the landlord dunned for his rent, and Mrs. Smesdale was obliged to keep at home, as she had no dress fit to appear abroad in, having pawned the last to pay a fine imposed upon her husband by the police court. Misery, utter destitution and famine, stared the unhappy family in the face. It is impossible to exaggerate the picture even had we room or inclination.

Mrs. S. was a heroine, though not of romance. She loved her worthless husband, and had borne his neglect, the tears of her children, the gripe of famine, and the railing of the drunkard, without repining.

Never had her exertions slackened, never had a harsh word passed her lips.

At night, when she put her children to sleep, she wept and watched for his coming; and when he did come, drunk as usual, she undressed and assisted him to bed without a reproach. At length, her courage well nigh exhausted, she resolved on one last and desperate effort.

At night, having disposed of her three oldest children, she took the two youngest by the hand, and bent her steps to the pothouse her husband was accustomed to frequent.

She looked in at the window, and there he sat, in the midst of boon companions, with his pipe in his mouth and his glass in hand. He was evidently excited, though not drunk. Great was the astonishment of that bad company, and enormous Mr. Smesdale's dismay and confusion, when his wife, pale as marble, and leading two tattered and barefoot babes, called for three glasses of brandy and water, and then sat down by his side.

"What in the world brings you here, Mary?" said he, morosely.

"It is very lonesome at home, and your business seldom allows you to be there," replied the meek wife. "There is no company like yours, and as you cannot come to me, I must come to you. I have a right to share your pleasures as well as your sorrows."

"But to come to such a place as this," expostulated Tom.

"No place can be improper where my husband is," said poor Mary. 'Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.'" She took up the glass of spirits.

"Surely you are not going to drink that," asked Tom in full astonishment.

"Why not? You say you drink to forget sorrow, and if brandy has that effect, I am sure no living creature has so good an excuse for drinking as I. Besides, I have not eaten a mouthful to-day, and I really need something to support my strength."

"Woman, woman, you are not going to give the children such stuff as that?" cried Tom, as she handed each of the children a glass of liquor.

"Why not? Can children have a better example than their father's? Is not what is good for him good for them also? It will put them to sleep, and they will forget that they are cold and hungry. Drink, my children, this is fire, and bed, and food, and clothing. Drink; you can see how much good it does your father."

With seeming reluctance Mary suffered her husband to lead her home; and that night he prayed long and fervently, which he had not done before for years. The next evening, as he returned homeward, with a steady step, he saw his eldest boy run into the house, and heard him exclaim, "O, mother, here comes father, and he is not drunk!" Tears came down the parent's cheek, and from that hour he has not tasted strong drink. He had never been vicious or unfeeling; and as soon as his emancipation from the thraldom of a debasing appetite became known, friends, employment, and prosperity returned to him. As for Mrs. S., she is one of the happiest of women, and never thinks without joy and gratitude of her first and last visit to the pothouse.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.— Discussions and ministerial explanations have taken place in the committee of the deputies appointed to draw up the answer to the address. Four of the ministers were present— M. Guizot, Admiral Mackau, General St. Yon, and M. C. Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce. In answer to questions, the Minister for Foreign Affairs spoke at considerable length. With regard to the intervention of France and England on the Plate, he said that both powers were determined to continue steady in the course they had adopted, until tranquillity should be completely restored; and in regard to the annexation of Texas, France had only taken those steps, without regard to England, which she considered conducive to her own interests. The Minister of Marine, Admiral Mackau, confirmed a statement made by M. Guizot, and said France had no intention to colonise Madagascar. The object of the expedition was to avenge the death of the French soldiers who had perished in that island, and when that object was attained, and guarantees had been given for the safety of those carrying on trade in the island, the expedition would return to France.

The Caucasus.—The "Augsburg Gazette" has a letter from Odessa of the 8th of December, which states, that since a cavalry combat on the banks of the Camboulat, nothing of importance has taken place in Daghestan. Schamyl, after a fruitless attempt upon the new fortress of Tschirjarta, had retired to the great forest of Itschkeri, whence he overruns all the districts which yield him obedience, encouraging the Circassian tribes to resist with energy, and to prepare for fresh engagements in the spring. His head-quarters are at Aulweden. There he has his magazines, ammunition, artillery, and 200 Russian prisoners. The plan of the Circassian chieftain is, it is said, to lead the Russians into these vast forests, where he hopes to entail upon them losses as considerable as those of the last expedition. But Prince Woronzow does not appear quite decided to undertake a new campaign on a large scale in the Daghestan. The first cost too great an effusion of blood. He wishes to fatigue the Circassians, and exhaust their resources by a small, but continual system of warfare. Others say, that fresh offers have been made to seduce Schamyl, but without effect.

Commerce of Belgium.— The foreign commerce of Belgium, during the year 1844, has been more considerable than that in 1843, which was the most prosperous previously known. The imports and exports united amount to 591,000,000 francs, exceeding the movement of 1843 by 74½ millions, or fourteen per cent.

A New Proposition on the Oregon Question.— The following proposition, advanced in the "Washington Intelligencer," has circulated very generally throughout the American journals, and apparently received considerable favour:—"A correspondent of the 'Intelligencer' proposes a new line of boundary between the United States and the British territories in Oregon. He says the British first occupied Nootka Sound, as is proved by the fact that their possession of it by the Spaniards led to the Nootka convention, by which it was restored to them. The Americans, in like manner, first occupied the mouth of the Columbia River, as is proved by the restoration to them of their establishment there under the treaty of Ghent. The writer proposes that the territory between these two points be equally divided between the two contending parties. He says:—'The boundary between the American and British possessions, so far as now settled, runs from the Lake of the Woods along the 49th parallel of latitude to the Rocky Mountains, and it is this parallel which has been so often proposed as a compromise boundary to the Pacific. If this boundary could be made to run along the 49th parallel to a given meridian in or near the Rocky Mountains—say 115 degrees west of Greenwich—and thence due south to that parallel of latitude which would strike the Pacific at or just south of the most southern point of Vancouver's Island, which would be near the 48th parallel of latitude, it would seem, under the circumstances, as equitable a line as could be proposed."

The River Plate.— Monte Video, Oct. 6.— We have been informed that the Baron Deffandis was taken by surprise by the arrival of the troops per Resistance, and wrote to Mr. Ouseley, requesting to know if the English Government had sent them, and whether the French Government had been informed thereof. We believe that Mr. Ouseley took upon himself the responsibility of ordering them from Rio Janeiro. Her Majesty's ship Racer, from Rio, brings intelligence that a steamer of 65-horse power, fit for the navigation of the Parana, had been chartered by order of the British admiral, and loaded with provisions and fuel. She was on the point of leaving for this when the Brazilian Government raised objections of such a nature that the contract was annulled. Mr. Ouseley, instead of drawing on the British Government for the arms he purchased, say about 1500*l.* worth, as we had been informed, has given his own private bills on a London house for the amount.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 17.—We see that you continue to entertain hopes that an arrangement with Mr. Ouseley would be made, but unless something turns up from the negotiations going on, or a large expedition has left England and France, you may be satisfied that if the ministers persist in the same views a long and disastrous struggle must ensue; whilst, if an expedition comes, there can be no doubt of its occupying the towns on the coast, both on this and the other side of the river; all will then be at an end, the country converted into a desert, and all foreign interest ruined. We still however hope that such disasters may be averted.

The Sandwich Islands.— We have received some extracts from a file of Sandwich Island papers, published in English at Honolulu Oahu, to the 1st of September. Judging from these papers, the islands are making rapid advances in civilisation, as they contain a large number of commercial advertisements, and abundance of that free discussion which indicates a state of society that has interests to preserve. We also find that the Hawaiians have legislative chambers, ministers of state, and a court in which etiquette is preserved with as much precision as St. James's. Among the extracts alluded to is a report made to the Legislature by Mr. Wylie, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which will be found the rise and progress of the island independence, with several passages from the correspondence of the British Government with our consul, General Miller. We have also a petition from certain native chiefs, who, jealous of the location and enterprise of foreigners, protested against strangers being allowed to take the oath of allegiance to King Kamehameha IV., with the negative answer made by his Majesty's ministers to those representations. We have then the correspondence that took place between Mr. Secretary of State Wylie and Mr. Hooper, Acting Commissioner of the United States, who undertook to suspend diplomatic relations, on the ground that American subjects had been induced to transfer their allegiance to the said Kamehameha, and that the law courts of the realm refused to listen to his complaints. As an additional specimen of the march of the Sandwich Island mind, we should not omit to say that the court newsman has abundant employment in recording the dinners and fêtes given by the King, with the names of the personages honoured by invitations to the royal table. Alas! nor should we forget that Honolulu Oahu has both a Court of Chancery and an Insolvent Debtors' Court.

State of Savoy.— The "Augsburg Gazette" quotes a letter from Turin, which states that general consternation prevails in Savoy. Not only does the potato disease threaten the inhabitants with famine, but fires have latterly so much increased, that they are considered the effect of malicious endeavours to excite the populace to revolt. The barns are fired, and even the asylums of the poor are not respected.

IRELAND.

Crown Prosecution against the "Nation" Newspaper.— Informations have been sworn before Mr. Justice Burton, at his residence in Stephen's Green, against Charles Gavan Duffy, Esq., proprietor of the "Nation," at the suit of the Queen, for the printing and publishing of an alleged wicked and seditious libel. The article on which the informations are founded, is that in reference to railroads being an incapable mode for the transportation of troops. The affidavit of proprietorship was, at the same time, sworn by Charles Vernon, Esq., the register of newspapers in the stamp office; and all the documents were subsequently lodged with the clerk of the crown. It lies with the attorney-general to decide in what way he will proceed — whether by *ex officio* informations, or indictment; and it is probable that this decision will be announced at the opening of the court on Monday, the 12th inst., being the 1st day of term.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.—DEBATE ON THE OREGON.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.— We have received by the packet-ship New York, Captain Cropper, New York advices to the 17th ult. inclusive.

The Oregon question, says the "New York Herald," was brought up in the senate on the 17th ult., as follows:—

General Cass moved the adoption of the resolutions which he submitted last week — to wit, instructions to the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the condition of the navy, and to the military committee to institute a similar inquiry into the condition of the land defences, and to the militia committee respecting its re-organisation; all of which inquiries were to be considered with the view of an efficient preparation by land and sea, against the dangers apprehended of a foreign invasion. The President tells us in his message that negotiations are closed — that the claims of the two nations have failed to be settled by arbitration. The influence of England with the European powers, from which an arbitrator would have had to be chosen, had doubtless decided our authorities against the process — that we had better hold on than submit to a royal arbitrator. Conceding his entire and cordial adhesion to the views of the President, in the present attitude between the two nations, arising from their conflicting claims, what are we to do? Shall we recede, or stand still, or go on? To recede was not to be thought of at this state of the question. There was nothing to be gained from a national pusillanimity; we cannot purchase present peace at the expense of the national honour. It would be "sowing the wind, and reaping the whirlwind." No! He (General Cass) would now repeat what he had expressed heretofore, that it was better to fight for the first inch of Oregon than the last — better to meet the enemy at the threshold, than await his approach to the hearthstone. It was to be hoped that England would yield, rightfully and honourably, in order to the peaceful settlement of this question. But will she? It was safest to act upon the conclusion that she will not. When did she, in any case where she had fastened upon a claim to territory or power, relinquish it of her own accord? Never. She had exhibited no symptoms of relaxation of her hold upon Oregon. [Here General Cass referred to the London "Morning Chronicle" of the 5th of April last, and read extracts from the debate in Parliament of the preceding day, particularly from the speeches of Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, bullying brother Jonathan upon the Oregon title, the President of the United States having assumed that our title to the whole of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable;" Sir Robert Peel, on the contrary, roundly asserting that the British claim was clearly "irresistible." General Cass, in his commentaries, here dwelt upon the rapacities of England, and congratulated our country that we secured Texas in spite of her collusions to wrest it from us.] Recurring to what he esteemed as an almost inevitable alternative of the future, General Cass briefly reviewed, in the aggregate, the power and dominion of Great Britain. This little narrow island on the western frontiers of Europe, held dominion over 153,000,000 of people, or nearly one-fifth of the population of the globe. She held, subject to her laws, an aggregate territory of 3,812,000 square miles, or nearly one eighth of the surface of the habitable earth, all of which, from the subjugation of Ireland (saving the acquisition of Scotland and certain discoveries in the South Seas), she had torn from the original possessors by the sword. It afforded no pleasure to review her ambitious policy; but we could not shut our eyes to the fact, that she had been prosecuting, and is now pursuing, a systematic attack upon our institutions. The President had discharged his duty ably and fearlessly. Let us co-operate with him, and sustain him, not by words but by deeds. The only means of preventing war is an immediate preparation for prosecuting it with all the means and energies we can command. Vast portions of our country are but scarcely settled, and they are without defences; our navy is not in a condition for active and efficient protection of our coasts. Means and materials are wanted—men are always ready. We have to do with a people who have arsenals, depots, dockyards, &c., filled to repletion, and with a government better fitted than ours for prompt action. But let us show to our constituents that we are ready for duty; and that we meet the assumptions of England, not in a spirit of deprecation, but in a tone of firmness and self-reliance. Let us show to the world that republics are jealous of their rights, and prepared to defend them as well as monarchies.

Mr. Magnum, in a very energetic and eloquent manner, followed against the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Allen hoped the resolutions would be adopted without a solitary vote against them, and asked if we were so much afraid of Great Britain as to hesitate upon an inquiry into the state of our national defences.

Mr. Archer, in the outset of his remarks, deprecated the insolence which would question the patriotism of any man or any part of the people in the crisis of war.

Mr. Allen explained what he had said; and then demanded of the hon. senator over the way to know what interpretation was to be put upon the remarks he had just delivered.

Mr. Archer explained that he did not mean to implicate any man, and declined to say anything in defence of his own character, if that character would not justify itself. Pursuing his remarks, Mr. Archer sided with Mr. Magnum, and, in the event of war, he forcibly depicted the horrors which might ensue to the sea-board from the steam-ships of Great Britain.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL.—THE STATE OF MEXICO.

The news brought from Mexico by the Tweed is interesting, though it all betokens a very disturbed state of the country. The following, written at the last moment of the steamer's leaving, will be found somewhat important, especially as containing the latest news:—

"On the departure of the royal mail steam-packet Tweed from Vera Cruz on Dec. 2., the affairs of Mexico were in the most deplorable state. Mr. Slidell, the American envoy, to arrange affairs with the United States, had arrived on the preceding day, but the courier of the English Legation brought the intelligence on the morning of the 1st of December, that General Paredes, with his 8000 men, was marching on the city from San Luis, demanding a new provisional government and the convocation of a new popular convention, so that there was no hope whatever of an arrangement with the States, since his principal charge against the Mexican ministry was the having entered into negociations with them for a cession of part of the national territory. There is but little doubt but that the present government will be overthrown, and then it will fall into the hands of the popular party. In the mean time the Americans are running in crowds to occupy the Californias and some of the contiguous provinces. Their army under General Taylor were within 22 leagues of Matamoras on the 12th of November, and on the march to occupy the left bank of Rio Bravo del Norte, which they appear determined shall henceforth be the limits between Mexico and the United States.

"The city of Vera Cruz was tranquil, but no one could tell how long it would remain so. The money was conveyed from the interior, it was supposed, on the first of December, as appointed, and specie was in great demand. In short, there is at this moment in Mexico at work every element of a social dissolution.

We have the usual files of papers by this arrival, but they contain very little news. The islands are healthy, and the weather for the most part favourable.

Santa Anna continued at Havannah, and it is generally considered with the view of sooner or later returning to Mexico.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The rails on the Nottingham and Lincoln line are about being laid at Collingham, and at various other portions of the line.

Various alterations are to be made in the Whitby and Pickering branch of the York and North Midland, consisting of widening the cuttings and embankments, rebuilding the river bridges, and laying down a double line instead of a single.

The inauguration of the first Swiss railway terminus took place in Basle on the 11th ult., and great festivities and rejoicings in the presence of many important personages from France, Baden, and Switzerland.

The conseil municipal of the town of Chateau Thierry pronounced, at a recent sitting, in favour of a plan for the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, which should keep it at the greatest possible distance from the town.

Durham and Sunderland Railway Company.— The Durham and Sunderland Railway Company are about to repay to the shareholders the deposit, with 5 per cent. interest, on the new 40*l.* shares issued last year, on account of the projected Bishop Auckland Extension line, the bill to enable the company to form which was lost last session of parliament, before the Standing Orders Committee of the House of Commons.

Dundee and Perth.— The works on this line are in most active progress. In some parts the permanent rails are already in the course of being laid; and from the general state of forwardness on the line, and the level nature of the country requiring no tunnelling or other formidable works, which so seriously retard the completion of such undertakings, the directors hope to be enabled to open next October, and in time for the Caledonian Hunt meeting at Perth.

The Caledonian line of railway is now in course of formation, and among its numerous schemes are two branches to the town of Dumfries. The proposed station at Dumfries is contiguous to that of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle. The length of this branch is rather more than 14½ miles. The southern branch leaves the Caledonian main line near Springfield, in the parish of Gretna, passes the Steel, crosses the Kirtle at Mill Flax, then goes by Rigmoor and Birk Hill, Old Lough, and Moore House, straight on to Annan, by Solway Cottage, and close past Annan *quoad sacra* church, where a branch runs off to Port Annan. The main branch then crosses the Annan, from the western bank of which alternative lines are proposed, one by Kellhead, and another by Cummertrees.

Arbroath and Forfar and Aberdeen.— We understand an agreement has been come to between the Arbroath Railway Company and the Aberdeen Railway Company, by which the latter are to become lessees in perpetuity of the Arbroath and Forfar Railway, with a provision for its merging into the Aberdeen Railway at the end of five years.

Abortive Railway Projects.—In the case of the public exposure of the names of defaulters, it will be well for the boards of abortive projects to pause and reflect. It can effect no useful object, and the public will only regard it as the miserable ebullition of disappointed cupidity. In almost every case of the kind shares were prodigally allotted, when all shares became at a discount in the panic, to parties known to be of some standing, who, in other circumstances of premiums and share prosperity, would not have been gratified with a letter at all. The fate of their application would have been read in the general notice of the "applications being so numerous and respectable that the directors regretted, &c., their inability to comply with all." The directors and provisional committee would have posted themselves for their hundreds each of the premium bearing shares, and through well-understood manœuvres would have placed connexions and dependents besides for as many more, all for their own profit. Let those, therefore, who were to have had all the cream, rest as content as they should be with the curds and the crosses. If they will play at bowls, they should reasonably expect rubbers. In the case of one company, we learn that the allottees are respectfully importuned for the payment of some shillings per share, on the ground that the members of the direction have each contributed the same amount on 25 shares as the qualification number for a seat at the board. But as each member had eagerly appropriated to himself 200 shares at least, it would have been only fair to have paid upon the whole number as an example in point for the allottees to follow. In the case of abortive projects, those interested would do well to remember, that "the least said is the soonest mended."

Railway Legislation.—The following suggestions on railway legislation have been propounded by Mr. John Robertson, formerly editor of the "Westminster Review:"—

"Ought not the right of surveyors, on behalf of the public, to survey railways without interruption, to be recognised and enforced by the legislature?

"Ought not a public officer to be appointed to ascertain the just price of the land required by railway companies, and to hand it over to the proprietors?

"Ought not a government board for railways to be appointed, to sit all the year, fully empowered to sift evidence, and report to Parliament—the report to be obtained without expense, and to be final—subject to an appeal to Parliament only on a charge of gross error and corruption?

"Ought not companies to be compelled to obtain evidence for establishing their case, by means of the voluntary subscriptions and labours of promoters and friends, ultimately chargeable to the established concern?

"Ought not the allotment of shares to be prohibited until the railway has a legal and real existence?

"Ought not all dealings in the supposed interest any promoter may have in any company unincorporated and unestablished by Parliament, to be prohibited as gaming?

"Ought not government to offer rewards for railway improvements?

THE LATE FATAL GALES.

Since the announcement of the loss of the St. David steamer, while on a passage from Havre to Plymouth and Liverpool during the recent fearful gale, considerable sensation has prevailed at those ports relative to the number of persons who perished with her. There is very little probability of an accurate list of the unfortunate sufferers ever being obtained. The particulars sent us by Mr. William Davidson, merchant of Havre, who was reported to be a part owner, which is not the fact, being only consignee, respecting the deplorable catastrophe, although very brief, may be somewhat satisfactory to those who are interested in her fate. The communication, which is dated Havre, 3d January, 1845, states that he regrets being unable to furnish such facts as the relatives of those on board the St. David steamer when she left that place might desire, being only the agent for her at that port. He was quite ignorant of the number and names of the persons on board, but to his knowledge there were not any passengers. She had a valuable cargo, to the extent of 20,000*l.*, probably more, consisting of silks, wines, &c. The St. David left the port on the 13th ult., about ten o'clock in the evening. The weather at the time was rather moderate, with an appearance of a continuance of easterly wind. Later in the day, however, it came on to blow, and on the following day the wind veered round to the westward, the afternoon of that day blowing a perfect storm. Up to the date of the letter nothing positive had been heard of the steamer, at least at that port. Several hogsheads of wine, forming part of her cargo, which were stowed upon deck, had been picked up, which confirms the probability of her total loss. Relative to the supposition of there being no passengers on board, it is sadly feared it is incorrect. Some of those who saw the ill-fated steamer leave Havre, report that they saw on her deck about twenty persons, while there appeared to be others below. A portmanteau, containing women's wearing apparel, has been picked up off Fecamp, where the hogsheads of wine were found, and it is generally believed that it formed the property of a passenger of the unfortunate vessel. It may be observed that no other vessel has been lost near this part of the coast during the late gales. It is stated that she had a large cargo on deck — one that excited considerable surprise, as but little room was left for the sailors to work her. Her construction, however, offered more advantages for cargo than passengers. According to the latest accounts, with the exception of the body of the stoker, none others of the unfortunate sufferers have been picked up or washed ashore. As regards the loss of the Tom Bowling steamer, nothing further has been heard of her. That she perished with all hands off the Dutch coast, there cannot be a doubt.

As was apprehended, other casualties of as equally a melancholy character have occurred. A sloop, laden with coal, from Newport, Monmouthshire, in a passage to Caldico Point, was totally wrecked on the Cornish coast, and all hands lost. Four bodies have been washed ashore, and amongst them were those of Mr. Williams, of Redrig, part owner, and the master, Mr. Opton, who were found clasped in each other's arms. The other bodies seemed to be those of seamen, and being naked, it is presumed that they intended to save themselves by swimming. Near Bude, on a shoal, about two miles distant, on Saturday, was lost a schooner, named the Anne, of St. Ives, laden with copper ore, while proceeding from Deverau to Swansea. The gale at the time was blowing very hard from the W.N.W.; and one of the crew, in attempting to take in a reef of the mainsail, was blown from the yard-arm, and, falling on the deck, was instantly killed. The crew, by taking to the boats before she struck, succeeded in saving themselves. Another of the crew, however, was shockingly injured by being jammed between the boat and the ship's side, and is not expected to survive. The vessel became a wreck. A brig, called the Dorothea (of nearly 300 tons burden), belonging to Sunderland, was wrecked about the same time off Hayle, on the Devonshire coast, but fortunately for the crew, nine in number, they were rescued by the pilot-boats that put off from that place. Two fatal collisions are reported to have occurred in consequence of the violence of the gales; one happened on the night of the 28th ult., about four miles south-west of Beachey Head, to an Oldenburgh schooner, named the Aurora, of Riga, and bound for Bordeaux, which was run down by the Thorwaldsen bark, on a voyage from Copenhagen to St. Thomas's. The collision was of so fearful a character, that the schooner sank within a few minutes after she had been struck, one of the crew going down with her. The remainder, consisting of the master, his wife, a child, and several seamen, managed to get on board the Thorwaldsen. The latter vessel lost her bowsprit, and seriously damaged her rigging; so much so that she was obliged to run into Portsmouth to repair the injury, where the survivors of the sunken vessel were safely landed. The other collision was attended with more fatal results. It occurred off Brighton, on the 27th ult., when the ship Donor, from London, bound to Trieste, came in contact with a French lugger, and sunk her, the crew perishing with her. The ship was immediately brought to, and rendered what assistance she could; but, through the darkness that prevailed, nothing could be seen of the unfortunate mariners. The Unicorn, of Seaton Sluice, Lumsden master,

foundered on the morning of the 22d ult., when within 120 miles E.S.E. of Flamborough Head. Her crew took to the boat, and were picked up by a vessel belonging to Yarmouth, which landed them at Sunderland. One of the vessels previously reported to have gone down in the west bay of Dungeness, has been ascertained to be the Elizabeth, of Newcastle, with a cargo of coals. Three of the bodies of the ill-fated crew were in the course of Sunday washed ashore, and have been since interred at Lydd Church.

Wreckers have made their appearance along the Devonshire coast, and we regret to say in considerable numbers. On the West Indiaman going ashore, near Padstow, the coast-guard, seeing the disposition of the crowds that flocked to the beach to plunder the wreck, promptly gave notice to the custom-house, and the military were forthwith called out to protect the property. Unfortunately the gale continued, the ship during the two succeeding nights broke up, and became a total loss, when, notwithstanding the vigilance of the men on duty, the pillage was carried on by the miscreants to a large extent. A man and two women were found dead on the beach, having drunk the rum washed ashore from the wreck to such an excess as to cause their death. For several days past the coast-guard have been searching the cottages for miles around, and in many instances have found portions of the property secreted in the dwellings. All the occupiers of such places are lodged in prison.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Tuesday last the brig William IV., of Cardiff, John Douglas master, owner Charles Williams, of same place, was wrecked in Mannin Bay, near Clifden. She lost two of her crew, a lad and one of the seamen, by a sea washing over her. She was stranded about 10 o'clock A.M., and was abandoned by the crew at 4 P.M. She is a complete wreck; her cargo is all lost. She was boarded by the country boats, who commenced carrying off every portable matter. We regret to add that two brothers of the name of Naughten were killed in the night by the falling of one of the masts upon them.—*Galway Mercury.*

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—The smack John George, of this port, Gulliford master, laden with coals from Cardiff, in coming up our river, too early on tide, on Wednesday night last, touched on the Cut Sand, and capsized immediately, and the result was, four persons met a watery grave.—*Somerset County Gazette.*

SHIPWRECK.—SEVEN LIVES LOST.—On Sunday morning, a Danish brigantine, outward bound, went ashore between the Tidemill and the Buckle, in Seaford Bay, and the captain and six of the crew were drowned. The only survivor was a seaman, a foreigner, who was found in the fore hatchway. The vessel, a copper bottomed one, without cargo, was in ballast, and had her side knocked in, and had also lost her masts. Attempts will be made in a day or two to get her off.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—THREE LIVES LOST.—Two market boats which left Falmouth on Saturday afternoon last, on their return to Porthalla, St. Keverne, one of them went down in a squall, and the three men in it were drowned. The accident happened in Falmouth Bay, no great distance from Pendennis.

THE REVENUE.

The returns of the revenue for the past year (dated Jan. 5.), though not entirely what might be desired, afford, on the whole, a satisfactory view of the condition of the country, so far as it is indicated by this part of the national economy.

The Customs revenue of 1845, as compared with that of 1844, has fallen off 2,273,000*l.* This is in some degree attributable to the recent reductions of customs duties. The greater part of the difference arises in the amount of the October quarters of the two years. In the quarter ending 10th October, 1844, the Customs yielded 6,000,000*l.*; in the same quarter of 1845, only 4,800,000*l.* — a difference alone of 1,200,000*l.*

There is a small increase for the year on the Excise revenue. The consumption of excisable articles generally, however, appears to have materially increased; the reduction upon the glass and auction duties being thus more than replaced.

The great increase of the year is upon stamps — 540,000*l.*

The Income Tax has fallen off 165,000*l.*

And there is an increase of 56,000*l.* in the net revenue from the Post Office.

The entire revenue of 1845 shows a decrease, as compared with that of 1844, of 633,000*l.*

The leading transactions of the year 1845 have thus had very much the effect upon the revenue that might have been expected. In the customs, several duties have been given up altogether — such as cotton-wool, coals, and sundry small articles. Upon these there can, of course, be no compensation from increased consumption. The reduction made upon the sugar duties, leaving a large differential duty against the foreign grower, yet materially reducing the tax generally, cannot be thus compensated for within any very short period. But the unusual activity and free circulation of capital connected chiefly with the projection of new railways, has resulted in a largely increased consumption of nearly all imported articles; and thus the revenue for this year has, notwithstanding the abolitions and reductions of duty, been sustained at a considerably higher point than was anticipated.

In the Excise, the increase of home consumption is more apparent. It has not only suffered by the loss on glass and auction duties, but even exhibits a slight increase.

The Stamp Duties have, of course, been directly affected by the increased number of commercial and monetary transactions of the year, especially those arising on the projection of new companies. The increase in the post office is, we presume, a net result from similar causes, after allowing for increased expenditure in the establishment.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS AND REWARDS FOR GOOD SERVICES IN THE ARMY.

A warrant was promulgated on Tuesday, by command of her Majesty, for the purpose of affording "a greater encouragement to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army who may have distinguished themselves, or who may have given good, faithful, and efficient service." It is dated Windsor, Dec. 19., and is comprised in 44 articles, by the first of which it is provided that whenever her Majesty shall sanction the grant of a commission without purchase to a non-commissioned officer, selected and recommended for this distinction by the commander-in-chief, there shall be granted to such officer, in aid of an outfit as a commissioned officer, a sum of 150*l.*, if appointed to a cavalry regiment, and of 100*l.* if to an infantry regiment.

Subsequent articles provide that a sum not exceeding 2000*l.* per annum be distributed in annuities, if not above 20*l.* each, to sergeants who may be distinguished for meritorious conduct, on the recommendation of the commander-in-chief; and that, with the view of rewarding meritorious soldiers when discharged, and encouraging good conduct in others, gratuity in addition to ordinary pension may be granted upon discharge to men who shall have completed 21 years of actual service in the infantry, or 24 in the cavalry. Gratuity to sergeants who shall have served 10 years as such, 15*l.*; corporal, 7 years as such, 10*l.*; privates, 5*l.* The commanding officer of every regiment to recommend such individuals while serving as he shall consider best entitled to the gratuity, provided the amount recommended in any one year does not exceed 30*l.* for regiment of establishment of 700 rank and file and upwards, and 20*l.* for regiments of lower establishment than 700 rank and file.

Under the denomination of "good conduct pay" a progressive increase of one penny per day, up to sixpence, and certain honourable distinctions, are also appointed to be given, under specified regulations, to soldiers who shall have completed ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, or thirty years of actual service.

The remaining articles are occupied in detailing the regulations under which these gratuities, good conduct, pay, &c., shall be forfeited or restored; or the period of service necessary to confer a title to them in certain degrees abridged: and the warrant concludes by declaring that "soldiers who were present at the battle of Waterloo shall be allowed to reckon two years in addition to actual service; and those enlisted before December, 1829, shall be allowed to reckon three years for two of actual service, after the age of 18, in East and West Indies (in other than West India regiments)." The warrant is signed—"By her Majesty's command, Sidney Herbert."

NEW CHURCHES.

On Tuesday there was issued, pursuant to an order of the House of Lords, the twenty-fifth annual report of her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches.

In their last report the commissioners stated, that 326 churches had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 389,641 persons, including 216,596 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor.

The commissioners now state, that seventeen new churches have, by the aid of grants from the funds placed at their disposal, been since completed at the following places:—At Burton-upon-Trent, and at Pelsall (Stafford); Herne Hill (Surrey); Kensall Green, in Endell Street, in the parish of Saint Giles-in-the-Fields, and at Norlands, Kensington, Middlesex; at Halstead, Essex; at Dilton's Marsh, Wilts; at Leen Side, in the town of Nottingham; at West Hide, in the county of Hertford; at Macclesfield, in the county of Chester; at Milton, Kent; at Blackley, Manchester, and at Glodwick, in the county of Lancaster; at Queenshead, in the parish of Halifax, in Saint Andrew's district, Leeds, and at Dodsworth in the parish of Silkstone, in the county of York.

In these seventeen churches accommodation has been provided for 12,618 persons, including 8,621 free seats for the use of the poor. Thus in the whole 343 churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 402,259 persons, including 225,217 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor.

The commissioners further report, that 36 churches are now in the course of building, to the erection of which they have contributed pecuniary aid from the funds placed at their disposal, and that plans for 23 additional churches have been approved of.

It further appears from the report that plans for 17 new churches are under consideration by the commissioners, who have also made conditional grants, in aid of building 96 other churches. Applications have been made to them from 36 places for pecuniary aid towards building extra churches. The parish of Winalch, Lancashire, has been divided by the commissioners into three parishes, and the church of St. John the Baptist, at Leytonstone, Essex, has been made the church of a district parish. Thirteen consolidated districts have been formed under the 59th Geo. III. c. 134., since the last report; and chapelry districts assigned to 59 churches and chapels, under the 16th section of the same Act. The commissioners state that they have further afforded, or expressed their willingness to afford, the facilities under the Church Building Acts for obtaining additional burial grounds in 31 different parishes; and to afford the same facilities for obtaining sites for 73 new churches and chapels and parsonage houses. The patronage of eight new churches and chapels have been declared, under the 1st and 2d Wm. IV. c. 38., to be, severally in the heirs and assignees of the late Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the Bishop of Ripon for the time being, Andrew Lawson, Esq., M.P., Joshua Stanger, Esq., and four other gentlemen, John Partridge, Esq., Miss Marianne Pidsley, the trustees of the estates of the late Sir George W. T. Gervis, Bart, and the trustees of the chapel called Camden Chapel, Camberwell. In all the above-mentioned cases districts have been or are in the course of being assigned.

BANKING MATTERS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

We are sorry to find it stated that the currency restrictions, although scarcely commenced, are occasioning serious inconvenience in Ireland and Scotland. This, however, is no more than we expected from the known difference existing between the monetary and trading systems of England and the sister kingdoms. With even a legitimate extension of railway works in those countries still more inconvenient consequences must ensue. According to the last returns, the banks of Ireland had a circulation of 7,716,830*l.*, and those of Scotland of 3,804,031*l.*, being already above the maximum allowed by the new law, unless upon a specie basis: or, in other words, however legitimate the object, however little there may be of speculation, and however much of substantial prosperity and healthy activity, not one step can the banks move in meeting the requirements of the times. In countries like Ireland and Scotland it is not enough to desire, in order to have executed, a great public work. Confidence in the established paper currency is the chief lever by which enterprise is sustained, and not, as in England, the deposit of "hard cash." How the urgent call for railways, &c., in Ireland can be met under the new law, but by draining England of millions of specie—and ere this can be done, it must be proved that English subscribers have engaged to do nearly all these public works, which is not the case—is a problem yet to be solved. As our contemporary very justly remarks, from the increased expense of their circulation the Irish and Scotch banks have really no inducement to extend it; and accordingly the natural effect already begins to be experienced, viz. the withdrawal of banking accommodation from numerous districts where local managers formerly attended on market days, and an increase in the rates of discount. Instead, therefore, of spreading money over the whole surface of the country, we shall most likely find that capital will become concentrated in the leading trading cities, especially in Ireland.—*The Globe.*

TITHE COMMUTATION.

The following is the result of the averages for the seven years to Christmas last, which have been published in the "London Gazette:"—

Wheat	7*s.* 4*d.*	per imperial bushel.
Barley	4*s.* 1½*d.*	ditto
Oats	2*s.* 9*d.*	ditto

Each 100*l.* of rent-charge will, for the year 1846, amount to 102*l.* 17*s.* 8¾*d.*, or about one per cent. less than last year.

The following statement, from Mr. Willick's Annual Tithe Commutation Tables, will show the averages from year to year since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act:—

AVERAGE PRICES FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	Wheat, per imperial bushel.	Barley, per imperial bushel.	Oats, per imperial bushel.	Value of Tithe Rent Charge of 100*l.*
To Christmas,	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
1835 . .	7 0¼	3 11½	2 9	100 0 0
1836 . .	6 8½	3 11¾	2 9	98 13 9¾
1837 . .	6 6¾	3 11¼	2 8¾	97 7 11
1838 . .	6 6¼	3 9¾	2 8	95 7 9
1839 . .	6 9	3 11¼	2 9¼	98 15 9½
1840 . .	6 11¾	4 1	2 10¾	102 12 5½
1841 . .	7 3¾	4 2	2 11¼	105 8 2¾
1842 . .	7 7½	4 1¼	2 10½	105 12 2¼
1843 . .	7 7¾	4 0½	2 9½	104 3 5¼
1844 . .	7 7	4 1⅓	2 9	103 17 11¼
1845 . .	7 4	4 1½	2 9	102 17 8¾

THE CITY AND DUBLIN ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.—HER MAJESTY'S REPLIES.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—The Queen held a court yesterday at the Castle, for the reception, on the throne, of addresses from the corporations of the cities of London and Dublin.

At a quarter past two the lord mayor and corporation of London arrived at the Castle, having travelled from town by the Great Western Railway. The city procession was preceded by the city marshals on horseback. The lord mayor and sheriffs came with their state equipage, and the other members of the corporation occupied numerous carriages. The deputation consisted of the lord mayor, seven aldermen, two sheriffs, 110 common councilmen, and the city officers.

The state apartments had been prepared for the reception of the corporation. The addresses were received in the throne or garter room, which is fitted up for investitures of the order, the furniture being of purple velvet, patterned with the star of the order, and the beautiful carpet of garter blue, having the ensigns of the order wrought in gold colour.

The corporation of London were received on their arrival in St. George's Hall, and were conducted to the Waterloo Chamber, where a most sumptuous collation was served, on a long range of tables extending round the sides, and covered with the greatest variety of refreshments and delicacies.

At the door of the throne-room the corporation were met by the vice-chamberlain, who conducted them to the presence of her Majesty.

The recorder then read the following address:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your royal person respectfully to represent to your Majesty,

"That, great, powerful, and wealthy as this nation is, by far the largest portion of your Majesty's subjects in Ireland, and a great portion of your Majesty's subjects in England, Scotland, and Wales, have long been reduced for their principal food to potatoes.

"That all classes, but especially the poor, have been and are great sufferers from this result of the national economy.

"That the blight which has fallen upon the potato has subjected your Majesty's people to great anxiety and distress and to the danger of famine.

"That their sufferings are attributable to erroneous legislation, which, by excluding the importation of food, and restricting commerce, shuts out from the nation the bounty of Providence.

We therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to use the means in your Majesty's power to open the ports of this kingdom for the free importation of food."

Her Majesty having received the address, was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"The motives which have induced you to present this address are duly appreciated by me.

"The wants and sufferings of my people at all times command my warmest sympathy, and I deeply regret the failure in the present year of a full supply of an article of food on which so many of my subjects are accustomed to subsist.

"I have directed Parliament to assemble on an early day, and I shall gladly sanction any measure which the wisdom of the Legislature may suggest as conducive to the alleviation of this temporary distress, and to the permanent welfare of all classes of my people."

The lord mayor and the senior alderman, Mr. Humphery, and also Mr. David William Wire, the mover, and Mr. William Johnson, the seconder of the address, had the honour to kiss hands. The deputation then retired.

The lord mayor and deputation from the corporation of the city of Dublin arrived at the Castle at half past two o'clock. His lordship and the members of the corporation appeared in their respective municipal robes of office, and the officers carried their badges.

His lordship and the deputation, on alighting at the state entrance, were conducted by the grand staircase through the grand chamber to St. George's Hall and the Waterloo Chamber, where they partook of the collation. Returning to St. George's Hall, the deputation were summoned to the presence of the Sovereign, and were conducted by the vice-chamberlain to the presence of the Queen on the throne.

The lord mayor read the address from the corporation of the city of Dublin, which was a lengthy document.

Her Majesty having received the address, returned a most gracious answer, as follows:—

"I have heard with pain the statement which you have thought it necessary to address to me respecting the extreme poverty of a portion of my Irish subjects, and the aggravation of their distress which you anticipate, from a deficiency of food, in the present year.

"The welfare and prosperity of Ireland are objects of my constant care and earnest solicitude; and the failure of the last potato crop, and its apprehended consequences, have not escaped my attention.

"I have directed precautions to be taken which may, I trust, alleviate the evils unavoidably attendant on this calamity, and I have summoned Parliament to meet on an early day.

"I look with confidence to the advice which I shall receive from the united council of the realm, and I shall rejoice if measures can be devised, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, may relieve the wants of my Irish people, may improve their condition, and insure their future happiness and contentment."

EXTENSION OF LIVERPOOL.

The increase in the number of houses built in Liverpool has been great beyond all precedent, during the last two years, as will be seen from the following statement.—No less than 2450 houses were erected in 1844, and the still more extraordinary number of 3728 were erected in 1845, within the parliamentary borough, to say nothing of the hundreds built beyond the boundaries, in the direction of the Old Swan, and the still greater number built on the Cheshire side of the river. To some extent this extraordinary increase in the number of houses has been the result of the excellent regulation which forbids living in cellars, and so far it is a proof of an improved mode of living rather than of an increase of the population; but, even after every allowance has been made for that circumstance, the increase is surprising, and shows that Liverpool is still in the full vigour of its growth. The following particulars of the increase of houses from 1838 to 1845 are very remarkable:—

	Houses.
In 1838	1052
1839	997
1840	1577
1841	1761
1842	2027
1843	1390
1844	2450
1845	3728
Total . .	14,982

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE.

On Wednesday an experimental train, consisting of 12 carriages laden with 124 tons 11¼cwt., was despatched from the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway. The object was to ascertain if a passenger engine could propel such an extraordinary weight. Precisely at 8h. 45m. A.M., the train propelled by the Ixion engine left the terminus, and arrived at the one mile post at 1h. 50m. On the engine were Mr Brunell, the engineer of the line; Mr. Gooch, the superintendent of the locomotive department; Mr. Andrews, the inspector of the locomotives; and J. Apple, the engine-driver. Precisely at five minutes before nine o'clock, the signal was given for the train to start, and she passed the undermentioned stations at the time affixed:—

	Miles.		h. m.
Paddington	—	—	8 55
Ealing, Hanwell, Southall, West Drayton	The exact time not kept.		
Slough	18¼	—	9 19
Maidenhead	22½	—	9 24½
Twyford	30¾	—	9 37
Reading	35¾	—	9 44
Pangbourne	41½	—	9 51
Goring	44¾	—	9 53
Wallingford Road	47½	—	9 56
Didcot	55	—	10 4

Thus accomplishing the distance at an average speed of 48 miles per hour. On the return trip the following are the hours, as near as can be ascertained, at which the train passed through the several station-yards:—

	h.	m.
Didcot	11	10
Wallingford Road	11	19
Goring	11	23
Pangbourne	11	30
Reading	11	36
Twyford	11	41
Maidenhead	11	50
Slough	11	51
West Drayton, Southall, Hanwell, Ealing	No exact time kept.	
Paddington	12	14

On Thursday an experimental train was despatched form Paddington, carrying a weight of 400 tons, exclusive of trucks and carriage.

THE JOURNEYS OF THE CZAR.

(From the "Charivari.")

Few men travel—few men have travelled—few men will travel like him.

He wishes to run a race against whirlwinds, hurricanes, locomotives, and cabriolets. His greatest happiness is to arrive, no matter where, before—no matter whom.

He is the inventor of a new mode of travelling. Have you ever seen a sovereign travelling? What a magnificent spectacle! Carriages drawn by eight steeds; files of carriages, generals glittering at the coach doors, lancers before, cuirassiers behind, carabiniers and chasseurs on each side, and pikemen on all.

The cortege stops every minute, sometimes to lounge beneath a triumphal arch, sometimes to chat with a county mayor, like a worthy cortege as it is.

If you are in want of him to lay here and there two or three first stones, oh! for Heaven's sake, do not trouble yourself! The cortege is in no hurry; it will willingly go out of its way. Come, gentlemen, get ready the mallet and the trowel, look over your speeches, the cortege has quite enough time to listen to you. And then, if there is any good old woman in the district, the victim of some act of injustice, or an old soldier refused a pension, must they not be allowed to come and throw themselves at the feet of the king, by whom they will be graciously received! Beneficence brings happiness on a journey.

This is the way in which kings formerly travelled by short stages, alighting to take refreshments before the doors of the notabilities; breakfasting with the seneschal; accepting a basket of fruit from the fair hands of the bailiff's niece; accepting the offer of supper and a bed beneath the roof of some great lord of the country, and at length arriving, when they had nothing better to do, at the chief town of the province.

Patriarchal manners are beginning to decline most strangely in France and in Europe; the Czar of Russia has just given them the *coup de grace.* We would say, however, that it is the Emperor Nicholas who has placed himself at the head of this revolution.

The autocrat does not travel, he passes; he does not stop; he encamps; he has visited Naples in three days, Rome in twenty-four hours, and one day has sufficed him to admire the *chefs d'œuvre* of Florence.

It is true that the Emperor travels in military fashion.

"Ah, my jolly King of Naples, have you prepared for me a palace? Have you hung silk curtains before my windows, and laid down soft carpets upon the floor? I am about to take you in finely. Orloff! order three trusses of straw to be prepared; I mean to make that my bed. To-morrow, at my great levee, I shall receive all the grandees of the Neapolitan kingdom.

The autocrat leaves for Rome; the old pope places at his disposal a superb suite of apartments in the Vatican; Nicholas is conducted thither.

"Orloff, what sort of weather is it?"

"Too bad, sire, to turn even a Pole out of doors! It snows, it blows, it rains, it whirlwinds, it hurricanes, it waterspouts—it does everything!"

"Very good. I shall pass the night upon the breach of a cannon; follow me to the ramparts."

Nicholas sometimes deigns to sleep in a bed, but then he always keeps his boots on.

"Where, sire, will you be pleased to sleep to-night?"

"On the battle field of Pultawa—no; on second thoughts, I prefer the bivouac of Austerlitz."

That means, that instead of stretching himself upon the floor, and sleeping in his cloak, like the King of Sweden, Nicholas will sleep a-straddle upon a chair before a stove, like Napoleon.

One of the manias of this good Czar is to surprise his people. He *will* always arrive unexpectedly, and fall like an aerolite upon the noses of his friends.

He was expected three months ago at Florence: the Grand Duke of Tuscany was apprised, a grand banquet was prepared, and the authorities were marshalled at the gates of the city.

The amiable Czar—his boots begrimmed with mud, his beard an inch long, and his hair dishevelled—presents himself to the Grand Duke as he is in the act of curling his old wig. "Good morning, dear cousin, how does that do; not badly? And you? Did you not expect me? Eh! What a surprise! I do come to ask you to supper without any ceremony; take pot-luck, every thing is good to a soldier."

This is how Nicolas arrives. When he departs it is a very different affair. He fulminates eight or ten carriages along different roads; and clever is he who can guess in which of them the Czar is seated. From surprises we fall into mystery. He wants to make his little noise in Europe, and to imitate the rapidity of Cæsar, Frederick, and Napoleon.

Instead of playing the great captain on the high roads, we think it would be far better for the Czar to place himself at the head of his armies, and give Schlamyl and the Circassians a few startling surprises.

TWO EXECUTIONS ON MONDAY LAST.

The execution of the unfortunate woman, Martha Browning, who was tried and condemned at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court, for the murder of Elizabeth Mundell, took place on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, in front of the Old Bailey. In consequence of the recent order issued by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, no strangers were admitted in the prison, and the newspapers were therefore unable to give an account of what took place before the prisoner was brought outside. As usual, crowds of persons who delight in witnessing scenes of suffering and horror began to assemble at a very early hour in the morning, and long before the hour appointed for the execution the immense multitude congregated together extended to Smithfield Market, and to all the streets leading into the Old Bailey.

At eight o'clock, the prisoner, attended by the sheriffs, the chaplain and governor of the gaol, and other official persons, came on the platform with a firm step and collected manner; but we were informed that just before she arrived at the platform she fainted away, and ejaculated "Lord have mercy on my soul." The executioner having arranged the drop and other preliminaries the prisoner ascended the steps unassisted, and the rope having been adjusted and the cap drawn over her eyes, the miserable woman was hurled into eternity. As usual on such occasions, there were coarse ribaldry and brutal jesting both before and at the time of the execution. Several females fainted, and many persons, both male and female, were trodden upon and injured.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, the light-fingered gentry contrived to effect several transfers of pocket-handkerchiefs, purses, &c. It was not until the body of the miserable criminal had been cut down that the vast crowd began to disperse, and then, such was the haste of some to get over to Horsemonger Lane Gaol to witness the execution, which took place there at 10 o'clock, that several accidents occurred in consequence.

The execution of Samuel Quennell, who was found guilty of the murder of Daniel Fitzgerald, which was at first fixed for the usual hour, nine o'clock, was postponed until 10, to enable the executioner, who was engaged at the Old Bailey up to nine o'clock, to get to Horsemonger Lane Gaol. Shortly before 10 o'clock the prisoner, attended by the under-sheriff, chaplain, the governor of the prison, and several tipstaffs, was, as we were informed, taken from the cell and conducted to the chapel, where he remained some time in spiritual conversation with the chaplain, and was then taken to the top of the prison, where the gibbet had been erected. The reporters were not admitted within the prison, and from the extent and density of the crowd our reporter could not approach sufficiently near to hear if anything was said by the prisoner; but in a few minutes, the executioner having adjusted the rope and drawn the cap over the prisoner's face, the drop was let down and the prisoner's existence terminated. The novelty of an execution at this part of the town, where one had not taken place for many years, drew together an immense crowd.

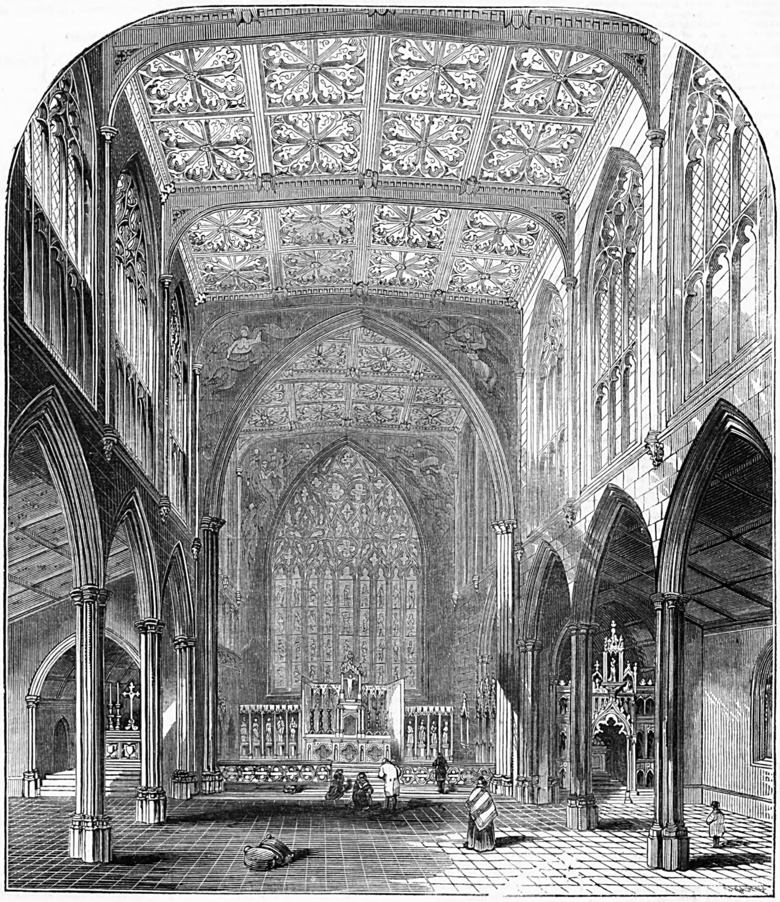
The bad effects of public executions were fully exemplified by the conduct of parties who occupy the various apartments in front of Newgate. As early as 7 o'clock last night, there was a great number of persons assembled in the Old Bailey, some selecting their places, others out of curiosity. If any respectable person was passing, his ears were assailed with the following questions by the persons above noticed:—"Do you want a room, sir? A fine view of the scene, sir. You can have every accommodation and plenty of refreshment already provided; a good fire, sir, so that you will not feel the cold;" and many other observations of a similar nature.

Although the night was a very cold one, yet there were between 12 and 1 o'clock at least three hundred persons in the Old Bailey—certainly of the lowest grade—assembled, and the windows of some of the rooms were actually occupied by parties who had engaged them, and were smoking and drinking.

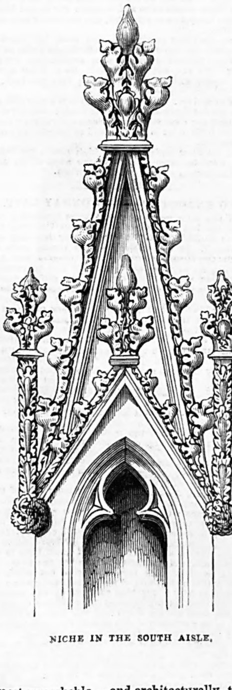
ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

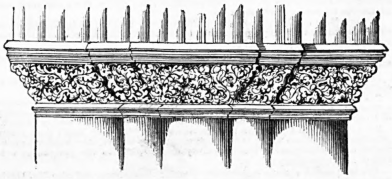
The church architecture of the nineteenth century displays, on the part of the public, a very obvious regard for the superstitious arrangement of a papal edifice. The nave for the kneeling worshippers, the aisles for the confessional, the transepts for the saintly chapels, and the chancel for the sacrificial altar of the mass, are all religiously preserved. The decorations, the carvings, the stained glass, look in the same direction, and seem designed to give a papal tinge to the meditations of the worshipper. Meanwhile, "models of antiquity" are increasing. The Romish Church is every month adding to its architectural "standards of perfection;" and the professors of the true faith, caught with the "beauty of the thing," first admire and then imitate it. Innocent people! Scarcely a provincial town but boasts its new and beautiful Roman chapel, and the metropolis is full of them.



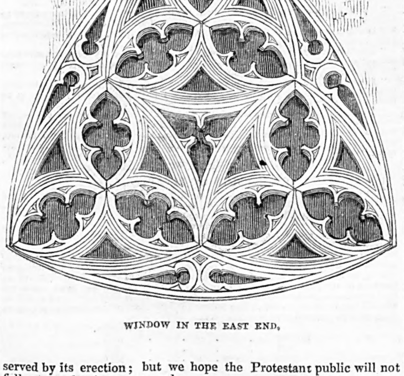
CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.



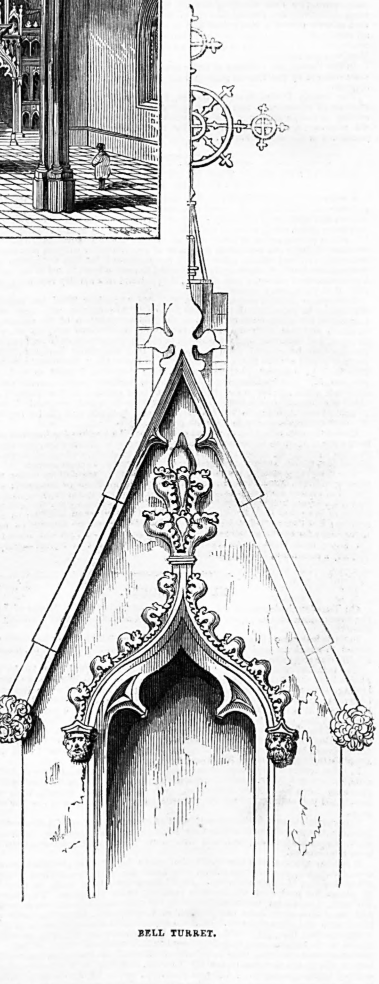
NICHE IN THE SOUTH AISLE.



CLUSTERED CAPITAL.



WINDOW IN THE EAST END.



BELL TURRET.

One of the most remarkable—and architecturally the most beautiful—of these silent missionaries, is a papal edifice, called the Church of the "Immaculate Conception," now in course of erection in Farm Street, Berkeley Square. In its plan, and in all its details, it is essentially a Roman Catholic Church. Its style is modified from the decorated Gothic, which prevailed during the reign of the third Edward; and exquisite taste has been shown in the adaptation. The building stands before us as a thing of wondrous unity. Old in its design, but new in its proportions, it declares the architect to be a genius; and the priest, for whose special benefit it is built, to be, no less than himself, a clever fellow. The purposes of both will be served by its erection; but we hope the Protestant public will not follow so seductive an example.

The Church of the "Immaculate Conception" is erecting by subscription, at an expense of not less than 10,000*l.* The first stone was laid July 31. 1844. When completed, the length inside will be 136 feet, of which the chancel occupies 28 feet, the nave 90 feet, and the tower 18 feet. The width of the nave is 28 feet; the width of the chancel 26 feet 6 inches. The aisles, owing to the shape of the ground on which the walls stand, are not of the same length with the nave, and partake more of the character of transepts. On each side of the chancel is a chapel 22 feet long by 13 feet wide; there will, therefore, be three altars in the church. On the western side of the church is a lofty sacristy, 28 by 14 feet; and adjoining are *four rooms, each 13 by 11 feet, to be used as confessionals.* A gallery for the organ and choir is placed at the south end of the western aisle.

The height of the nave from the floor to the tye-beam is 42 feet 6 inches, and the total height from the floor to the apex of the roof inside is 63 feet.

The chancel window, which is a very important feature in the building, has nine lights in width, with very rich tracery, partaking of the Flambuoyant character, and is a copy of the east window of Carlisle Cathedral. This window is 31 feet high, between the head and the sill, and 18 feet wide between the jambs.

The side windows of the nave and chancel are of three lights each, and the tracery in the heads of each window is of a different pattern—there not being two windows alike. In the gable of the porch is a niche with a statue of the Virgin. Over the chancel, in the gable turret, is a sanctus bell; and the apex over the chancel window is surrounded by a highly ornamented cross.

The chancel window will be filled in with figures in stained glass representing "Our Lady," St. Michael, St. Gabriel, St. Elizabeth, St. Zacchary, St. John the Baptist, St. Joseph, St. Anne, and St. Joachim. The tracery will be filled with emblems and texts, also appertaining to "Our Lady."

The architect of this interesting church is Mr. J. J. Scoles, of Argyle Place.

NEWSPAPER ... PICTORIAL TIMES

OUR PRESENT MILITARY POSITION IN INDIA.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B.

The family of this brave and esteemed officer have long been distinguished as manifesting a high sense of professional duty in the army, as well as possessing considerable literary talent. Major-Gen. William Napier, lieut.-governor of Guernsey, is the historian of the Peninsula War; Major-General Sir George Napier succeeded Sir B. D'Urban as governor at the Cape of Good Hope; and the present Major-General Sir Charles James Napier, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, is now governor of Scinde, which yielded to him by conquest. This truly eminent man entered the army when young, and the following are the dates of his commission: — Ensign, 33d foot, 21st Jan. 1794; lieut., 89th ditto, 8th May, 1794; ditto, 4th ditto, h. p., 9th May, 1794; ditto, 95th ditto, 25th Dec. 1800; captain, royal staff corps, 22d Dec. 1803; major, 50th foot, 6th March, 1806; ditto, Cape corps, 29th May, 1806; lieut.-col, 102d foot, 27th June, 1811; ditto, 59th foot, 2d Sept. 1813; ditto, half pay ditto, 25th Dec. 1814; ditto, on staff in Mediterranean, 30th July, 1818; colonel by brevet, 27th May, 1825; ditto, 97th foot, 31st May, 1843; ditto, 22d foot, 21st Nov. 1843; major-general, 10th January, 1837.

In 1798 Sir Charles served during the Irish rebellion, and also in 1803 in the insurrection in Ireland; commanded the 50th regiment throughout the whole of the Peninsular campaign, terminating with the battle of Corunna, in which, after receiving the following wounds, he was made prisoner — leg broken by a musket shot, sabre cut on the head, thrust in the back by a bayonet, ribs broken by a six-pound shot, and several severe contusions in different parts of the body from the butt ends of muskets. For his services a medal was granted to him. In the latter part of 1809 he again got back to active duty in the Peninsula, where he remained till 1811, and was present at the combat of the Coa, where he had two horses shot under him; the battle of Busaco, where he was shot through the face, had his jaw dislocated, and his eye seriously injured; the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; the second siege of Badajos; and a great number of skirmishes. In 1813 he served in a floating expedition on the coast of the United States, where he landed hostilely on numerous occasions; served also in the campaign in Flanders, in 1815, and was present at the storming of Cambray. In 1838-39 he succeeded Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Jackson as major-general of the midland districts of England, during which his courage and forbearance were extremely conspicuous; and was afterwards appointed to take command of the army in the Punjaub, in India, where he successively defeated the enemy at Scinde, Meanee, and Hyderabad, which names are borne on the colours and appointments of his regiment, the 22d. He was rewarded with the governorship of Scinde, and the first class of the Order of the Bath. In social life, or at the mess table, it would be impossible to meet with a more affable and pleasant companion, abounding in anecdote and full of humour, without for one moment departing from self-respect. Generously kind to young officers, and always careful of the health and peculiarities of his soldiers, he is beloved by every one. As governor of Scinde his earnest endeavours have been to promote good feelings and civilisation. The last accounts state that he was going on a tour of inspection through the country he governs, and it is believed he will join the council of the governor-general previous to marching on the Punjaub. We give his portrait, that his name, as it ought, may be cherished. Some further information will be found below.

MAJOR-GENERAL NAPIER, THE CONQUEROR OF SCINDE.

The vast territory in India over which England has for many years held dominion, offers a striking evidence of the extent of her power, and the admirable system by which, at the distance of some thousands of miles from London, an immense country may be governed in moderation, equity, and justice. This was in a great measure the case when the trident of Neptune alone afforded protection to commerce; but in the present day, when the most powerful efforts have been called into practice for the purpose of annihilating both space and time — or, in other words, travelling with a fleetness that bids fair to set calculation at defiance — the rapidity of communication between the two governments cannot fail to facilitate the means of governing, as well as diminish many of the difficulties under which the governed have been labouring. We can remember the days when a voyage to Madras or Bombay occupied more than four months, and to Calcutta upwards of five months; even the armed mail-packets were seldom able to accomplish the traverse in less time, and the rarity of an overland route filled up from three to four months. At present, although the entire voyage round the Cape of Good Hope in a sailing ship is not much lessened in the interval, still the employment of steam from Southampton, through the Mediterranean, and then crossing over the isthmus of Suez and down the Red Sea to India, affords a transit of about half the period of former days.

(*Continued on page 26.*)

SCINDIAN CHIEFS IN COUNCIL.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

THOUSANDS OF POUNDS STERLING

GIVEN AWAY.

THE PICTORIAL TIMES

TO THE PUBLIC.

We purpose to give to one of each class of 10,000 of our ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS sterling, upon the following plan:—

Each ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER to the PICTORIAL TIMES, when he pays his subscription, will have a Receipt bearing a Number. To the Subscriber to our Newspaper who shall hold the Number corresponding with that which will entitle the Subscriber to the Art-Union on the Drawing

IN APRIL, 1846,

TO THE FIRST DRAWN LARGEST PRIZE,

WE WILL PAY

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING,

on producing his Receipt at our Office; and also the like Sum of 1000*l.* to our Subscriber whose Receipt shall bear the same Number with 10,000 added to it; and so forward, a sum of 1000*l.* for every Additional 10,000 Subscribers.

In consequence, however, of numerous requests from all parts of the United Kingdom, that this sum should be divided into a greater Number of Gifts, the 1000*l.* appropriated to each *Series of* 10,000 *Subscribers beyond* 30,000, will be divided into

ELEVEN GIFTS;

namely, the First 300*l.* to the Number corresponding with that which shall obtain the First Drawn Largest Prize in the Art-Union; 200*l.* to the next Higher Number; 100*l.* to the next; and 50*l.* to each of the Eight consecutive Numbers; all within the same Series of 10,000.

For instance, supposing No. 256 to obtain the FIRST-DRAWN LARGEST PRIZE of the ART-UNION, then the Subscriber to the PICTORIAL TIMES whose Receipt bears the

No. 256	will receive the first	£1000
No. 10,256	- - the second	£1000
No. 20,256	- - the third	£1000
No. 30,256	- - - - -	£300
No. 30,257	- - - - -	£200
No. 30,258	- - - - -	£100
No. 30,259	- - - - -	£50
No. 30,260	- - - - -	£50
No. 30,261	- - - - -	£50
No. 30,262	- - - - -	£50
No. 30,263	- - - - -	£50
No. 30,264	- - - - -	£50
No. 30,265	- - - - -	£50
No. 30,266	- - - - -	£50
No. 40,256	- - - - -	£300
&c.		&c.
No. 50,256	- - - - -	£300
&c.		&c.

and so on FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS

GIFTS to the Amount of

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.

Subscribers being at liberty to take out their Subscription in whichever Series they like.

THE PAYMENT OF THE MONEY

will be made immediately after the result is known of the Art-Union in

GOLD, OR BANK NOTES,

At the Office, 351. *Strand, London.*

The Annual Subscription to this beautifully Illustrated Newspaper, containing, weekly, from 20 to 30 Engravings, and All the News of the Week, is TWENTY-SIX SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE; and it will be perceived that Parties subscribing may obtain the Sum of 1000*l.* upon the above Plan, which is an unconditional GIFT upon our part, WITHOUT ANY CONSIDERATION OF ANY SORT WHATEVER.

Orders should be given immediately to secure this elegant production, which, when bound, forms Two beautiful Volumes containing 1500 Engravings, most valuable information, and all the News of the Year.

There are now Six Volumes complete of the PICTORIAL TIMES, containing together upwards of 5000 Engravings; and Parties wishing to possess the whole of this really elegant Work of Art, splendidly bound, can obtain them by taking Four Subscription Receipts, which will entitle them to all the advantages offered for the Year 1846.

Subscriptions can be paid through any

Bookseller, News Agent, or Postmaster,

in England, Scotland, or Ireland, who will obtain the numbered Receipt for the same; or at the Office, 351. Strand, London; or by transmitting a Post-Office Order for 1*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, with the Address to which the Newspaper is to be sent, when a numbered Receipt will be returned by Post.

CHARLES EVANS,

Office, 351. Strand, London. Publisher of the Pictorial Times.

COMPANION

TO THE

PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. STEPHEN SLY has been honoured by the

COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY

To engrave for this Paper *Winterhalter's* PORTRAIT of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT,

In the Robes of the Garter.

This Noble Work will be drawn on Wood by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, and will shortly be published with the

PICTORIAL TIMES.

To insure a perfect imitation of Winterhalter's portraiture of the Prince, as well as to do honour to the Queen's Command, we have, since the above notice was issued, gone to the expense of having an elaborately finished water-colour copy of the picture made, to aid our artists and printer in giving the exact individuality and effect of the original. By the condescension of her Majesty, we have been allowed to make this copy at

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

and, as it is now finished, and the arrangements for publication are otherwise in a forward state, we shall very soon be able to redeem our promises, and put the Public in possession of the

ONLY AUTHORISED PORTRAIT

OF THE

PRINCE CONSORT.

NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, Hanover Square Rooms.—Mr. CHARLES E. HORN, the composer, will give an Original Musical Entertainment at the above rooms, on Thursday evening, January 15., entitled LAYS and LEGENDS of NORMANDY, assisted by the Misses Williams, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Machin, in the course of which twelve new compositions, consisting of songs, duets, trios, and glees, will be performed.—Tickets, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, to be had of all Musicsellers, and at the Rooms. To commence at Eight o'clock.

COLOSSEUM—NOTICE.—PRICE of ADMISSION during the Holidays:—

	s.	d.
Day Exhibition	2	0
Evening Exhibition	2	6
Children under Twelve	1	0
Stalactite Caverns	1	0 extra.

The DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Museum of Sculpture, Grand Picture of London, Alhambra Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage, and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c. &c. Open from 10 till 4.

EVENING.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of LONDON by NIGHT, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, &c., represented by Moonlight. Open from 7 till half-past 10.

A GRAND ORCHESTRAL ORGAN, on which the most admired Overtures, &c., are played from 2 to 4, and from 8 till half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. Wm. Bradwell.

The Pictorial Times.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10. 1846.

THE COURT.

ON Tuesday last HER MAJESTY left Windsor Castle for Claremont, accompanied by PRINCE ALBERT and the youthful Royal Family. The Court is expected to leave Claremont on Tuesday next.

OUR AGE OF AGITATION.—EFFECTS OF REPEALING THE CORN LAWS.

IF a term was sought to characterise the times we live in, that term must be *Agitation.* Having on our hands no war abroad, we have, of late years, indulged in a ceaseless system of turmoil at home. Agitate! agitate! agitate! seems more and more the spirit of the hour. On all sides we hear of meetings, at every corner our eyes are assailed with placards and announcements, and no single home is safe from the intrusion of partizan political tracts. Day after day the newspapers are inundated by the long speeches of zealous orators; and reporters labour in all parts of the country to tell how completely the whole kingdom is in one general ferment. Like all things that exist, this restless and unhappy characteristic of the age we live in has a cause. Its origin must be somewhere. At some hour it first had birth, and since day after day sees it growing in strength and power for discomfort, until we cannot be sure that one single individual in the land will escape this new vortex of political strife, it behoves us and all men to look below the surface for the cause of so wide, so sweeping, and so unhappy an effect.

This monster of modern growth—this new element of recent governments—this noisy corrector of our Constitution and our Laws, whose name is known as Agitation, and whose action is familiarly expressed as "*The pressure from without,*" owes its first importance to the Whig-Radical party, who evoked it to force the Reform Bill through the forms of the legislature. That deed accomplished, the more timid amongst those who sought its aid would fain have stilled the tempest which had borne them to the wished-for haven. Vain effort. Like the fabled creation of Frankenstein, the vitality once given was beyond the reach of the giver, and, in a few years, we see, by the aid of agitation, the cotton manufacturers of Manchester lifted from their workshops and counting-houses into political prominence, and instead of driving hard bargains for the labour of the women and children who toil in their factories that cotton-lords may thrive, we find these autocrats of the mill patronising ex-ministers, and influencing the ministry in power. Every village gets their tracts—every town hears their speeches—every newspaper tells of their doings and their successes. They agitate for cheap bread that they may get cheap goods with which to undersell the producers of the continent—they agitate for cheap corn and cheap labour, or, (as a story now going the round of the papers well describes it,) *for a large loaf for sixpence, and threepence to buy it with!* This cheap bread is to be got by removing the protection hitherto given by law to British Agriculture. The landlords and the farmers are to pay the piper, whilst the cotton spinners dance and grow rich to the music. Slow and heavy of movement; cut off to a great extent by the nature of the avocations from the hotbeds of this noisy struggle for legislation for manufactures as opposed to farming, the landowners and their tenants long looked on apathetically, or if they took any interest in the affair, neglected those means which could alone have crushed their adversaries. They despised their opponents because they saw only the men—they had no fear for the result, because they were ignorant of the power of agitation. At length, however, they bestirred themselves, and hence the Protection Societies, whose meetings have, of late, been numerous in all parts of the country. They feel that a crisis has been brought about, and that real danger is at hand. They know, by past experience, how much reliance they may place upon the Minister, in whose hands and upon whose honour they were the first to entrust power. They find that the new element of our social system, called into being to pass the Reform Bill, has grown to a strength which can influence the Conservative leader of a Conservative Cabinet, and hence the many meetings of the past week. The general policy and now well-known character of Sir Robert Peel tells the landlords and the farmers that their only hope is in taking up to some extent the weapons of their adversaries, and themselves making felt "a pressure from without." In fine, the old English gentleman discovers that he must *agitate* to secure himself against the inroads of *agitators!*

This is in itself a melancholy state of things, when political progress can only be got by never-ceasing political contention; and the class whose tastes and pursuits lead them to rural retirement must, to secure existence, mix in the hottest broils of city life. But the mischief does not stop here. The disease spreads. The mania ran from the political adventurer and the trade-unionist to the ambitious cotton-spinner; next, to the assailed landlord; thence to the tenant farmer; and now—Heaven save the mark—*to the labourer!* The quiet farming man is leaving his plough, the shepherd his flock, and the carter his team, to *agitate!* The village has now the heart-burnings of the town—the peasant at last turns partizan-politician!

This latest accession to the army of agitation has caused much remark, and no little exultation, amongst those who *strive* to repeal the Corn Laws. The labourers tell a tale of distress unhappily too true; they say how hard it is for men to live as they live, and the heart of every man who has a heart must sympathise with the sufferings and the struggles they tell of. And such hardships do not exist alone where these men met. The descriptions at the meeting in Wiltshire describe the real condition of three-fourths of the agricultural population of Britain. And melancholy that condition is, as all who live in cities may imagine, when they know that men with wives, and four, five, six, and seven children, subsist on eight or ten shillings a week, paying rent and for clothing. If agitation for a repeal of the Corn Laws would change this condition for the better, not one good man and true throughout all England would rally round the standard of the League.

But will it do so? Let us coolly inquire into that. The labourer now gets but eight shillings a week in Wiltshire. Why? Either because the labourers are too numerous, or that there is no work to be done, or that the farmers have not money enough to pay more. As regards the first of these reasons, there never can be in reality too many labourers in a country whilst a field wants draining, a hedge mending, or a road repairing, or indeed whilst a single man is lodged in other than a warm, healthy, and comfortable habitation. There never can be too many workers whilst any good thing remains undone; and that there is plenty to do, let the tens of thousands of acres of land in civilised, enlightened England, which remain wholly or only partially productive from want of proper drainage—let these tracts tell. Work in abundance, then, remains undone, whilst labourers are starving in idleness, or lingering on in discontented dependence between the walls of the Union House. And this brings us to the third, because—*the farmers have not money enough. Why have they not?* Will repealing corn laws, and thus making the price of wheat permanently lower—will that give them more? Will throwing their poor lands entirely out of cultivation—will that make them better able to pay high wages? No! The repeal of the Corn Laws must make the farmer poorer, and consequently the class dependant upon him—the labourer—poorer. The farming man and his family will be driven by starvation into the towns to offer his labour in competition with that of women and children, who now toil in the factories at famine wages, whilst their husbands and fathers ask in vain for work. The man who has nothing but his thews and sinews for his patrimony will be thrust more and more completely within the power of millowners and other capitalists, and the misery which the men of Goatacre so feelingly and properly described will be increased thrice threefold. What then is to be done? Let us turn back to our farmer where we left him, and to the cotton-spinner as he stood when first tempted out of his proper sphere to become a political speculator. Why has not the farmer more money to pay for labour, and why was the millowner induced to join the League? Solely and simply because the circulating medium of their common country is crippled by false laws, which prevent the representative of wealth increasing in proportion as that wealth increases. Because false money laws prevent that expansion of the industry of the country, by which alone all classes can live and thrive without resort to exhausting competition on the distracting and injurious influences of political agitation.

The meeting of agricultural labourers to which we have referred took place on Monday last, and is thus spoken of by the reporter of *The Times*:—

WOOTTON BASSETT, JAN. 6.—A meeting of a very remarkable and important character, at the present crisis, was held last night at a village, six miles beyond this town, called Goatacre, a small place with an agricultural population scarcely exceeding 200 persons, but surrounded at various distances by several similar villages or hamlets. The chairman was a labourer; the speakers, with the exception of two, were labourers; and the object in view was to call public attention to the present condition of the labouring population in this part of the country, and to petition her Majesty and the Legislature to take decisive steps for the speedy relief of their extreme distress. The meeting was to have been held in a large booth erected in a field, but the great expense of providing such accommodation was beyond the combined contributions which these poor people could spare from their very scanty means; and therefore they were compelled to assemble together in the cross-road of the village, and to endure the inclemency of a winter night while they talked over their common sufferings. The whole of the arrangements and proceedings were strikingly characteristic of the occasion. A hurdle, supported by four stakes, driven into the ground beneath a hedge on the road side, formed a narrow and unsteady platform, capable of supporting only the chairman and one speaker at a time. Below this rustic erection were placed a small deal table and some rush-bottom chairs, borrowed from a neighbouring cottage, for the accommodation of reporters. Four or five candles, some in lanthorns, and others sheltered from the wind by the hands that held them, threw a dim and flickering light upon the groups on this spot, before and around which were gathered nearly 1000 of the peasantry of Wiltshire, some of them accompanied by their wives and their children, who, thus collected, presented a wild and painful appearance. In the shadows of the night the distinctive garb of their class was everywhere discernible; but when the flitting clouds permitted the moon to shine brightly in their faces, in them might be seen written, in strong and unmistakeable lines, anxiety, supplication, want, hunger, ever responsive in expression to the sentiments and statements delivered by speakers, who merely described in plain, unvarnished language the miseries of their rural auditors. The style of the more important speeches, and the nature of the disclosures made in them, demand an exact report of them, which will be found below, abating the provincial accentuation of words.

The reporter then gives the speeches at length. We have space only for a few passages which have led to much subsequent remark from their descriptive truth, and the melancholy pictures they reveal.

William Burchell says—

The labouring classes were in a most distressed condition at the present time—worse than last year, when he said at Wotton Bassett that every man with five or six children went to bed more in debt than he was the night before. His condition was worse than it was that time twelvemonth. If wages had risen within the last few years 1*s.* a week, the price of bread had risen 2*s.*, so that the difference was against himself and his family. (A voice—"True, we be always going back.") He hoped the legislature would take into consideration their distressed state, and find a speedy rescue for the oppressed poor.

The poor man who followed gave an essay on cottage economy, illustrated from his own experience, as full as figures and at least as interesting as a minister's financial *exposé.* He takes for his text Mr. Benett's comfortable announcement, that the labourers of Wiltshire are always regularly employed at 8*s.* or 9*s.* a-week:—

And now, my friends, the purpose of my being here to-night is to prove to you the accurate sum that I earned from September 16. 1843,

till November 23. 1844, which is about 62 weeks altogether, with the amount of money earned by me down to the 31st of December, 1845, which, if I reckon right, is about 119 weeks, and 3 days. Together with relief when out, and 20 weeks for a boy, 12 years old, who was allowed . a-day, the whole sum amounted to 42*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, that is exactly 7*s.* 1¼*d.* a-week, or thereabouts. Now, I will ask any labourer with a wife and six children to come forward, and, if he can, tell me in what I am to spend this money, so as to pay every man I deal with 20*s.* in the pound? ("Why thee can't.") If he can, I shall be glad to take a lesson in economy of him. I can only say that my wife and myself have made it our study for the last 14 years and more. She says she can't make the money do it, and I am proud to say she is as good a wife as any man has got. (Cheers.) I would remark here that there are other necessaries besides food. There is house-rent. I pay 4*l.* a-year, as a good many in this meeting know. Now, 119 weeks, which go a good way towards two and a half years, will take away 9*l.*, leaving 33*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Then I reckon shoes a necessary. ("You can't do without them.") I take what a pair cost me two years ago; I haven't had any since, nor my family, and I suppose we never shall any more. I paid 12*s.* for a pair of water-tights; and if there is any shoemaker here who will make me another pair at that price, I shall want at least six months' credit. (A laugh.) If he wants them, he shall have two bondsmen farmers, and I will be bound to say that they must pay him, for I don't see that I ever can. (Laughter.) Then there is a pair for my wife, 6*s.* 3*d.*; for my oldest daughter (14 years), 5*s.* 6*d.*; for my oldest son (11 years), 6*s.* 6*d.*; for my next son (9 years), 5*s.* 6*d.*; for my next daughter (7 years), 4*s* 6*d.*; for my next (4 years), 3*s*; for the youngest child (2 years), 1*s.* 6*d.* All that amounts to 2*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a surplus of 31*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* to buy food for 119 weeks, being 5*s.* 2½*d.* per week for eight in a family. I will leave all the world to judge if that sum is sufficient to keep a family, eight in number, in food. ('No, it can't be done.') I am sure I often don't know how to make both ends meet. My bread bill, since last July, cost me from 7*s.* 7*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.* a-week. Then you'll say, "You can't pay for your bread." ("No, that you can't.") That's true, for some I've paid for, and some I ha'n't, and don't see any way to pay for it for the future; neither do I know how I'm to pay for what will be wanted in future, for I have no good potatoes, hardly one fit for a pig to eat; for I do rent a bit of land now, half an acre, and there is not a good potato in it. I've got here one I had boiled for my dinner to-day; I brought it for a specimen. (The potato was handed down and examined under the lanterns; it was black with the prevailing disease.) Yet this is what I am to feed upon when I get up to work at four o'clock in the morning, if there's no bread in the house.

The next speech gives only another and more pathetic version of the same story:—

"William Parry, of Charlton, said,—I have come a distance of 20 miles to tell my tale of distress. I have six children, a wife, and myself to maintain on 8*s.* per week, bread being 15*d.* per gallon. The farmers tell us that our wages go according to the price of bread; but last spring I had 7*s.* a-week, and could buy bread at 9*d.* a-gallon. Now it is 6*d.* more; and a gallon a-day, being one pound to each, is what we want in my family. Then there is clothing and firing wanted, and house-rent to pay; but there is nothing to pay for any of these things. I told the relieving officer that I could not keep my family on my wages. He said he would bring my case forward at the board of guardians. Well, he sent me an order for one of my children to go into the workhouse. Now, fellow-labourers, is not one child as dear to you as another? (Hear, hear.) Well, I did not know which to send. I could not part with ne'er a one. I said to my oldest girl, "You are to go into the workhouse." She did not like to go, and I spoke to the others, and there I had cries of my poor children, which were piercing to my heart. "Don't send me, father! don't send me!" Was not that enough to try a man, without the pressure of starvation? I spoke to master about it, "Oh," he says, "if you cannot maintain them, you had better send one into the workhouse; I shall not allow you any more wages." I said, "What benefit is it to send this child into the workhouse and banish it from its home; it will do the rest no good, nor that one either? Besides, I should have it always upon my mind, for no man would like to part from his children in such a way." (Hear.)

It is not to be expected, says "The Times," that men who are allowed so small a share in the blessings of protection should be enthusiastic supporters of the system. William Parry, accordingly, is a convert to free trade on the broad ground, that he cannot be worse off, and may be better for that change. He has, however, more specific reasons for his opinion:—

His master (Mr. Wansborough) said, that free trade would starve them. (Cries of "Let's try it; why, we be starving now.") He said, "You won't have any money if you have free trade." How many in that meeting had money? He would venture to say, none. (A labourer.—"I have been five weeks without a farthing in my pocket; I have never see'd any money all that time.") He saw no hope for them but in free trade.

The "Free Trade" which these poor men are led to hope so much from will throw them still deeper into poverty. The want of money they complain of will be felt still more severely, because English gold will be drained from the country to pay for foreign corn; and as that gold is made by law our only circulating medium, we shall have "a large loaf for sixpence, and three pence to buy it with."

ELECTION NEWS.

Election Movements in Peterborough.—The election movements in this city seem for the present to have settled down, and till an election approaches it is impossible to say how parties will act. A small but respectable minority still urge the claims of M. D. Hill, Esq., but the leading Whigs are fully determined to bring forward Mr. Cavendish, who is understood to be favourable to the total and immediate repeal of the corn-laws, and is a gentleman of promising talent. It is understood that Mr. Hill has not decided to stand, and upon a proper representation it is thought he will withdraw, as the Liberals must not be divided. Mr. Cavendish is a relative of a nobleman in the neighbourhood, and is possessed of considerable property near Sawtry.—*Cambridge Independent Press.*

Representation of Dundalk.—The Dundalk Repeal Club, at a meeting, held on Friday last, unanimously resolved to invite Daniel O'Connell, jun., Esq., to stand for the representation of the borough of Dundalk, at the next election.

Electioneering On Dit.—We are assured that our county (Fermanagh) will be contested on the first vacancy by either the Hon. H. A. Cole or Lord Henry Loftus.—*Enniskillen Reporter.*

Representation of Lincoln.—The people of Lincoln are making preparations for a contest, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament. Colonel Sibthorp has notified to those whose votes he received at the last election, that he will again solicit their suffrages, but some doubts appear to have existed with respect to the intentions of Mr. Collet. It was reported that the Hon. Gentleman would not again contest the city, but within the last few days a hand-bill has been circulated, signed by "A Citizen," in which it is particularly stated that Mr. Collet will very shortly pay his personal respects to the electors. Two citizen candidates have already taken the field—viz. Mr. Seeley, a miller, and Mr. H. W. Jones, a general dealer. The former stands on free trade, and the latter on protection principles. Mr. Seeley, it is said, had been canvassing for the last five years, and has registered in his book more votes than the second candidate ever obtained in Lincoln.

The late Windsor Election.—Tickets were distributed on Wednesday to the whole of the working classes of Windsor, electors of the borough, to the number of eighty, who had promised their votes to Mr. Walter at the late election, for the supply of meat, bread, and ale. Each was supplied with meat to the value of five shillings, two loaves of bread, and two quarts of ale. The distribution took place under the superintendence of Mr. John Bedborough. A similar distribution on the part of Colonel Reid, to those who had promised him their support, took place a few days since.

Mr. Murray, younger, of Philiphaugh, has addressed the electors of Selkirkshire, as a total and immediate corn law repealer. We rejoice that the Duke of Buccleuch is not to be allowed to have it all his own way this time. The new writ will be moved for immediately upon the meeting of Parliament.

Crown Office, Jan. 6.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—County of Antrim.—Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, of Stoke Chichester, K.C.H., in the room of John Irving, Esq., deceased.

The New Barracks at Preston.—We are given to understand that the first troops that take possession of the very commodious new barracks near this town, one portion of which is now very nearly completed, will be the Lancashire militia, which are to be balloted for in the spring of this year.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Church Decoration.—A bequest of 100*l.* by the late Thomas Chattock, Esq., of Solihull, towards beautifying the church there, has been laid out in defraying part of the expense of a painted glass window. The artist employed is Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the result of his labours is one of the finest, if not the finest, specimen of modern stained glass in the kingdom.

Railway Charity.—The churchwardens of St. John's parish, Coventry, have, during the past week, received from the secretary of the London and Birmingham Railway Company the sum of 150*l.* as a donation towards the repairs of that church. The above is the amount to which the company would have been liable had a rate been granted during the last five years, and it has been presented in answer to an application for voluntary assistance.

The temperature on the Simplon has been much more mild lately than is usual at the same season of the year. Up to the 18th ult. the thermometer had not fallen below the zero point of Fahrenheit, and on the 16th it was much higher; but there was a storm on that day of such violence that all travelling was impossible.

Necessity of Refuge Harbours.—The necessity of refuge harbours has been appallingly demonstrated during the late tempestuous weather. Most disastrous have been the gales to the shipping on our coasts generally, and especially in the channel, as the reports of the press and Lloyd's give melancholy proof. Such visitations ought to stimulate to the commencement of those great national works, were there no prospect whatever of their necessity as defences in time of war. Our neighbours, the French, are setting us an example in this respect.

An Old Horse.—Mr. Jesse Hill, of Chedder, the steward of the Marquis of Bath, has a mare, he is ready to prove, to be in her fiftieth year. She is daily used in harness, her chief food being bran, potato rinds, and grass.—*Bath Journal.*

Prorogation of Parliament.—Tuesday's "Gazette" contains a proclamation, ordering Parliament to be prorogued on Tuesday, the 13th inst., to Thursday, the 22d inst., then "to be holden for the despatch of divers urgent and important business."

The Collieries.—The demand for coals is now found to exceed the supply throughout the entire district, and a general advance in price has been the natural consequence. Best qualities have risen 10*d.* per ton within the last week, and the workmen have generally received an addition to their wages, which now range from 4*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* per day.

Longevity.—An old man, of the name of James Barrie, paid the last debt of nature here, at Macduff, on Monday, the 21st ult., at the advanced age of 106. This venerable patriarch remembered when there were merely a few small farms where the town of Macduff now stands, which contained, at last census, a population of 722.

The Exeter Pirates at Dover.—The schooner Papuele Baptesta, of Azores, from London for Oporto, which put in here on Sunday week, is still lying in our harbour. This vessel has on board, as passengers, the men (six or seven in number, we believe), who, at Exeter assizes, in July last, were charged with the murder of the crew of her Majesty's ship Wasp, on the coast of Africa, and sentenced to death, but who had been subsequently acquitted.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

South Sea House.—On Tuesday a quarterly court of the proprietors of South Sea Stock was held at the company's house in Threadneedle Street. Mr. Charles Franks, the sub-governor, who took the chair, acquainted the court that the present was a general meeting for the purpose of declaring a half-yearly dividend on the company's stock. A dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on the company's stock.

A verdict of "Accidental death" has been returned in the case of the two persons who lost their lives by fire at Paddington.

The Duke of Buccleuch, the lord-president elect of the council, is understood to have obtained an accession of 25,000*l.* per annum to his grace's large rent-roll, by the recent demise of his uncle, Lord Montagu.

Accident on the Norfolk Railway.—At Thetford, on Monday, the inquiry concerning the deaths of William Pickering, engine driver, and Richard Hedger, stoker, who lost their lives by the recent accident on the Norfolk railway, was resumed before the same jury, and again adjourned.

Appropriation of Treasure found.—At Hammersmith police-court, on Tuesday, two women, a mother and daughter, were committed for trial, charged with appropriating to their own use a 50*l.* bank note, the property of Mrs. Barker, which they stated they had found in the street.

Relief of Metropolitan Destitution by Employment of the Poor.—The commissioners of sewers have permitted an association, of which B. B. Cabbell, Esq., is the treasurer, to clean the streets in the city, as an experiment, showing the utility of keeping the streets free from dirt, and improving the sanatory condition of the city, and will, if the philanthropic views of the gentlemen who have united for this object are carried out, give employment to a vast number of people who otherwise would be driven to the workhouse, or else starve. The number of men employed at present is eighty.

The works of the Berks and Hants line, between Hungerford and Newbury, were commenced last week, and the progress between Newbury and Reading is said to be considerable.

The Question of Attorneys reverting to the ancient costume, and wearing their gowns when attending court, is again agitated, and a circular has been issued to the profession generally, urging the importance of it, both as a matter of convenience in the transactions of business in the courts, and as a mark of proper distinction.

Common Law Courts.—On Monday, the 12th inst., on the commencement of Hilary term, the common-law courts will resume their sittings. The aggregate of the arrears number 305, consisting of 196 rules in the Court of Queen's Bench, 50 in the Court of Common Pleas, and 59 in the Court of Exchequer. There is an improvement in the lists of the Court of Queen's Bench. It was some time back a common observation, that when a rule for a new trial was obtained, it could not be argued for two years. Now, however, it seems that only one-half of that period is required; and as the court has the power to sit out of term for such matters—a power procured by Lord Denman—it is probable that in a short time the arrears will be still further reduced.

Arrival of Potatoes from America.—An American ship has arrived in the St. Katharine's Docks with a large cargo of potatoes. They appear to be of excellent size and quality.

Isle of Wight.—The present season in the Undercliff is believed to be quite unparalleled, as regards the mildness of the weather. Gillyflowers at the present moment may be seen in full bloom in the open air, the house flies have not disappeared, and nature generally wears the appearance of April.

Mrs. Sigourney, the celebrated poetess, took the premium at the late fair of the American institute, for the best pair of domestic silk stockings.

Compensation to Landholders.—There is some serious mention of a plan for "compensating" the owners of land for any depreciation in value that may be consequent on a measure of total repeal of the corn-laws.—*Globe.*

By a Royal Ordonnance, dated the 30th ult., Mr. Redman, the English consul at Mazagan, has been named Knight of the Legion of Honour, for his humane conduct towards the shipwrecked sufferers of the Papin.

Ministerial Schemes.—Amongst other official projects for the ensuing session, we are told that a rumour prevails in some of the government departments to the effect, that in connection with Sir R. Peel's talked-of scheme for total repeal of the corn-laws, a proposal will be made for an increase of the income-tax to 7½ per cent., and that a part of the repeal plan will be to exempt the agriculturists from the payment of all poor-rates.—*Post.*

The New Postmaster-General.—On Saturday the Earl St. Germans, the newly-appointed postmaster-general, was inaugurated into the office, and commenced his charge of the establishment by visiting the several departments in the course of the day.

Loss of the St. David Steam Packet.—The "Dublin Mercantile Advertiser" says:—"We regret to announce that this steamer, about which much anxiety has existed for some days, has been totally lost. She left Havre on the 12th ult. for Dublin, principally laden with wine. It is not known whether any passengers were on board; but if there had been, it is feared they, as well as the crew, had perished. The St. David was an old vessel, ill adapted for the severe weather that has prevailed during the last month."

More Custom House Frauds.—We learn that the commissioners of her Majesty's customs are pursuing active measures to unmask another serious case of custom-house frauds. Parties are already in custody whose evidence, it is anticipated, will bring out the whole of that exposition which is so necessary to break up the gang of swindlers connected with the contraband trade in Geneva watches.

Snipes near London.—During the last fortnight a large number of snipes have visited the outskirts of the metropolis, which circumstance indicates approaching frost. Several of these birds have been shot in Battersea Fields and on Wandsworth Common.

The French Royal Marine.—The French admiralty have demanded from the Chambers a vote of 4,655,000*l.* for the construction of new ships, naval stores, repairs of arsenals, &c., for the royal navy for the next financial year; and, in addition to that amount, above 650,000*l.* are required for special service in the marine department.

Workhouse Dietary.—The poor-law commissioners, in a circular addressed to clerks of boards of guardians, state—"In consequence of the failure of the potato crop, the guardians may find it impracticable or inexpedient to supply the inmates of the workhouse of your union with the article of potatoes as prescribed by the dietary. The commissioners will, therefore, be prepared to entertain any proposition for such modification of the dietary as will enable the guardians to substitute any other article instead of potatoes."

By the notice published by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that the fourth part of last October surplus, amounting to 1,314,075*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, will be thus employed:—1,034,075*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* in the purchase of stock or Exchequer supply-bills, and the rest in the purchase of deficiency bills.

According to the statement officially furnished by the committee of Spanish American bondholders, the remittance brought by the Tweed on account of the Mexican dividends is 37,710 17 drs. This remittance, though a good one, has produced no sensible effect upon the stock.

The Quarter of a Million League Fund.—The contributions of the three days since our last publication, amount to about 1600*l.*; and the aggregate amount of the subscriptions to last evening is 74,771*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* These include two sums of 200*l.*, two of 150*l.*, three of 100*l.*, four of 50*l.*, and a number of small amounts. They are chiefly Manchester subscriptions, with a few from Wigan, and other places. Amongst the subscribers is Mr. Henry Marsland, M.P., Mr. Cobden's colleague in the representation of Stockport.—*Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday.

Norwich Cathedral.—The dean and chapter have given directions for opening the cathedral to the public gratuitously for two hours on every week day, instead of one, as heretofore, namely, from eleven to one o'clock.

Manchester.—State of Trade.—Since Tuesday last the market has continued to improve, and within the last few days a large business has been done in yarn, both for present and future delivery, at slightly improved rates. For goods, too, there has been more demand; and in some cases a trifling advance has been made.

Rating of Prince Albert's Farm.—Windsor, Wednesday.—In addition to the opinions obtained by the Prince Consort (on the subject of the claims of the parish of Windsor against his Royal Highness for arrears of poor-rates) from Sir Frederick Thesiger and Sir Thomas Wilde, his Royal Highness also had the opinion of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, which perfectly coincided, as the case was drawn up, with that of other eminent counsel, that his Royal Highness is not liable to the rates, as the farm is the property of the crown. Mr. White, Prince Albert's solicitor, was present, by desire of the Prince, at the interview at the Castle, between Mr. G. E. Anson and the parish officers. Considerable excitement prevails in the town in consequence of the opinion given by the law officers of the crown. The result of the vestry meeting called by the churchwardens and overseers, and the steps which will be considered necessary to be taken by the parishioners on the subject, are looked forward to with great interest.

The Oregon Territory.—The name of Oregon is derived from *oregano*, the Spanish word for wild marjorum, the *oreganum vulgare* of Linnæus, which grows abundantly in the western parts of the American continent, and particularly in the disputed territory.

Gresham Lectures.—The Gresham lectures for the ensuing Hilary term will be read on the following days:—Jan. 12, 13, and 14., on astronomy; Jan. 15, 16, and 17., on physic; Jan. 19, 20, and 21., on divinity; Jan 22 and 23., on law; Jan. 24. and 26., on geometry; Jan. 27 and 28., on rhetoric; Jan. 29. and 31., on music.

There are now living no less than fourteen persons who have held the office of clerk of the ordnance, namely:—Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Ward, Sir George Clerk, Mr. Percival, Sir Henry Hardinge, Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, Colonel Maberly, Colonel Sir A. L. Hay, Admiral Sir Edward Owen, Admiral Dundas, Hon. Colonel Anson, Captain Boldero, and Lord Arthur Lennox—a circumstance unparalleled in the annals of any other office under the crown.

Syro-Egyptian Society.—At the ordinary meeting held on Tuesday evening, after a very interesting paper on the present state of Jerusalem, Dr. Holt Yates, the secretary, took leave of the members, preparatory to undertaking a new expedition to that city, Judæa, and Syria. His exertions will, it is expected, throw much light on the geography of the district, as hitherto, in their surveys, travellers have not been permitted, by Turkish prejudices, to use proper instruments. More liberality has, however, lately taken place, and European travellers can now take their surveys in comparative ease and safety.

High School, Edinburgh.—On Saturday forenoon, the lord provost, magistrates, and town council assembled in the hall of the High School in their robes, and attended by the usual insignia of office, for the purpose of formally inducting Dr. Leonhardt Schmitz to the rectorship of that institution, to which he was recently appointed.

The Ship Tory.—This vessel, which has been the theatre of so many alleged atrocities, and on board of which such fearful and revolting scenes of blood and massacre are said to have been enacted, having discharged her rich cargo of silks, teas, &c., estimated at 30,000*l.* value, cleared out last week for the West India import dock, and is now lying in the Limehouse basin, where she is an object of great curiosity.

Immense Tree.—On the 22d ult. a tree was cut down at Rammerscales, for the purpose of being converted into sleepers for the Caledonian Railway, of which the following are the dimensions:—Circumference at root, where cut off, 11 feet 2 inches; diameter at widest part, 3 feet 9 inches; height, 90 feet; contents of timber, 106 feet. The rings of growth numbered 87, so its age may be calculated at a century. After cutting off 37 feet of butt, there were still three lengths (27 feet) large enough for sawing into sleepers.

Very True.—An agent of the League was last week distributing their tracts in a village near Mansfield. It appears, however, that though he was in the full pay of the faction, he was not a full convert to their principles. A person of his acquaintance asked him what he had got, when he replied, "A tract to show how there is to be a large loaf for sixpence, and *threepence to buy it with.*"—*Derby Mercury.*

A Court of Lieutenancy was held at Guildhall on Wednesday, to take into consideration a letter from Sir James Graham, communicating her Majesty's commands for the completion of the permanent staff of the regiment of Royal London Militia, the retirement of the present, and the appointment of another adjutant, the filling up of the vacant commissions in the regiment, and on other business.

The late Boiler Explosion.—Another Death.—About eight o'clock on Sunday morning another death, making the total number fifteen, was added to the list of victims by the late calamitous explosion at the mill of Messrs. Rothwell and Kitts. The deceased was a little girl, named Ann Hardman, aged eight years, who was crossing the factory yard, and had got to the door of the house where she lived when the explosion took place.

Earl Granville died on the 7th inst.

A clever lithograph sketch of Miss Fortescue has just been published, in which that popular actress is very faithfully pourtrayed as *Florentine*, in Douglas Jerrold's comedy of *Time works Wonders.*

Cost of Rural Police.—In the county of Nottingham, it appears that the cost of the rural police for last year was 5341*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

The Militia Regiments.—The total number of regiments in the United Kingdom is 127, of which 61 belong to England, 14 to Wales, 14 to Scotland, and 38 to Ireland. Middlesex possesses six, which are, the Royal East Middlesex, the head-quarters being at Hampstead, and the colonel the present member for Middlesex, Colonel Wood; the Royal West Middlesex, head-quarters at Uxbridge, and colonel the Right Hon. George Byng; the Royal Westminster, head-quarters Brentford, and colonel the Viscount Chelsea; the King's Own Light Infantry, head-quarters Stoke Newington, colonel the Earl of Dalhousie; the Queen's Own Light Infantry, head-quarters Bethnal Green, and colonel the Earl of Wilton; and the Royal London Militia, head-quarters the Artillery Ground, the colonel being Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter. In Ireland there are for the city of Cork one, and one also for the northern and southern divisions of the county; two for the county of Down, one for the city and one for the county of Dublin; one for the city and one for the county of Limerick; and two for the county of Mayo. All the Welsh regiments enjoy the prefix of royal, as do fifteen English, three Scotch, and four Irish.

Music in Vienna.—At the Conservatoire Concert, on the 21st ultimo, a new violin concerto by Mendelssohn, was produced for the first time in Vienna. Like the pianoforte concertos of Mozart and Beethoven, the orchestral accompaniments are so charming as fairly to divide the attention of the audience betwixt the solo and the instrumentation. It struck me that the *genius* of the solo instrument was not favourably developed, in variety of bowing-passages, yet the excellence and novelty of the composition excited much interest. The youth Helmsberger had the honour of sharing with the composer, the suffrages of an audience comprising nearly two thousand persons.

The Assessment of Literary Institutions.—A further hearing took place at Guildhall on Saturday respecting the claim of the London Literary Institution, in Aldersgate Street, to be exempt from rates. It will be recollected that this case stood over last Saturday, in order that some arrangement might be come to, and that the parish might be at liberty to search the books of the institution to ascertain what portion was devoted to literary and scientific purposes. Mr. Parry, on behalf of the institution, now contended that they were not bound to allow their books to be inspected, and that the magistrates had no jurisdiction to decide the case. A certificate had been obtained from the barrister appointed under the act, and no appeal would lie to that decision, except to the quarter sessions. The magistrates considered that they had jurisdiction in this case, since it appeared that part of the building was not applied to literary purposes, and that other parts of the building had been let out to various meetings. Mr. Clarkson, from the parish of St. Botolph, contended that the institution was not exempt from rates, unless it could be proved that it was supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and that no dividend or bonus was at any time divided amongst the members. The magistrates severally expressed their good will towards these institutions, and their desire that such establishments should have all the encouragement the legislature intended; but at the same time they were unwilling to decide against a proper proportion of poor-rates being paid; they thought, at any rate, that the parish should abstain from issuing a distress warrant for the rate which had been made upon the whole premises; but they strongly urged an amicable arrangement. After some consultation between the counsel, it was agreed that the hearing should be adjourned for a fortnight, ostensibly for the examination of the books, but in the hope that the matter will be arranged in the interim.

Cruelty to a Child.—At the quarter sessions for the city of Rochester, held on Saturday, Mary Ann Vigo, aged thirteen, was tried on a charge of putting Sarah Gould, an infant three years of age, into a tub of boiling tea, whereby she was so severely scalded that the skin fell from the soles of her feet. The prisoner and the infant sufferer were inmates of the North Aylesford union workhouse, and the offence was committed on the 25th of November last. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and having done so, the evidence of Amelia Litchford, who witnessed the transaction, was taken to confirm the fact. Mr. W. P. Jacob, the surgeon to the union, was also examined to prove the state in which he found the child when called to attend it. He stated that the cuticle of both feet had sloughed away, leaving a raw surface, which had only now but just begun to heal. The result, he said, would be, that the feet would be contracted, and the child will be a cripple for life. The prisoner remained unmoved, evincing a sullen disposition; but on the learned recorder addressing her on the barbarity of the offence and the wretched state to which she had reduced her innocent victim, she burst into tears. After being duly admonished as to her future conduct, she was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Maidstone gaol.

Burford's Panorama.—Panoramic views are in themselves to be considered as standing high in the scale of art. They afford us, as one of our *confrères* has very happily remarked, "animated illustrations of geography;" and this, too, at a glance. Mr. Burford's productions in this way have always been successful. They glow with life and healthy vigour; and the imagination of the spectator is impressed for the time with the reality of the painting before him. Thus any person wishing to visit Rouen can do so at less expense and trouble than by the ordinary manner of travelling, by paying a visit to the rooms at Leicester Square. The picture gives a faithful impression of the real city, and has many beauties, and it would be a task of no small difficulty to point out any individual parts of especial excellence; we might, however, draw the visitor's attention to St. Catherine's Mount, together with the Ile de la Croix, and that part of the Seine to the right hand of the spectator, which is particularly beautiful, on account of the clearness and transparency of the water. The sky is, throughout the whole picture, remarkable for its airiness and close resemblance to nature. But we must not pass over the artistic style in which one particular point in this view is executed—we allude to the statue of Corneille, which stands out in truly bold relief against the clear sky. The accuracy and beauty with which the rows of modern houses along the quay are pourtrayed also deserve commendation; together with the life-like figures, the meritorious work of Mr. Selous, who has fully done justice to this department of the picture.

PERFORMANCES OF THE RUSSIAN SHEPHERD'S DOG "EMILIE," AT BATTY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The Dog is deservedly celebrated for his faithful attachment to man. This attachment is an intelligent one; it exercises a power of reasoning in the first or second degree, and its strength is proportioned to the extent of that power. All the varieties of the family are not equally distinguished for sagacity. The shepherd's dog, the species which was most probably one of the first that civilised and settled man called in aid to preserve his flocks from beasts and birds of prey, and the depredations of roving human tribes, is perhaps the most knowing, the most affectionate, and the most teachable of the family. This intellectual capacity is remarkably shown in his superior cranial development. The brain cavity of the shepherd's dog of all countries is larger, and the facial angle higher than those of the spaniels and hounds which comprise the most useful and intelligent dogs. In the bull-dogs and mastiffs, *dogues de forte race* of the French, though the head is one third larger than that of the shepherd's dog and of the spaniel, ("barbets,") the cranial capacity is not by any means so great.

These remarks serve to introduce us to a new performer, who has just been added to the animal staff of Mr. Batty's splendid establishment — one of extraordinary sagacity and acquirements. The stranger is a Russian shepherd dog named "Emilie," whose exploits have recently thrown the Parisians into ecstasies of astonishment; and we do not wonder thereat, for having, on several evenings, noticed the aptitude and docility of the brute, and the accomplishments he possesses as an actor, we are inclined to pat him encouragingly on the head, and present him with a complimentary skewer of meat. The canine hero has had a piece written expressly to disclose his talents; and that he heartily approves of it may be gathered from the delight he seems to take while enacting the business set down for him. He is an important instrument in the development of the plot, and the labours of the dramatist who measured him have not been thrown away.

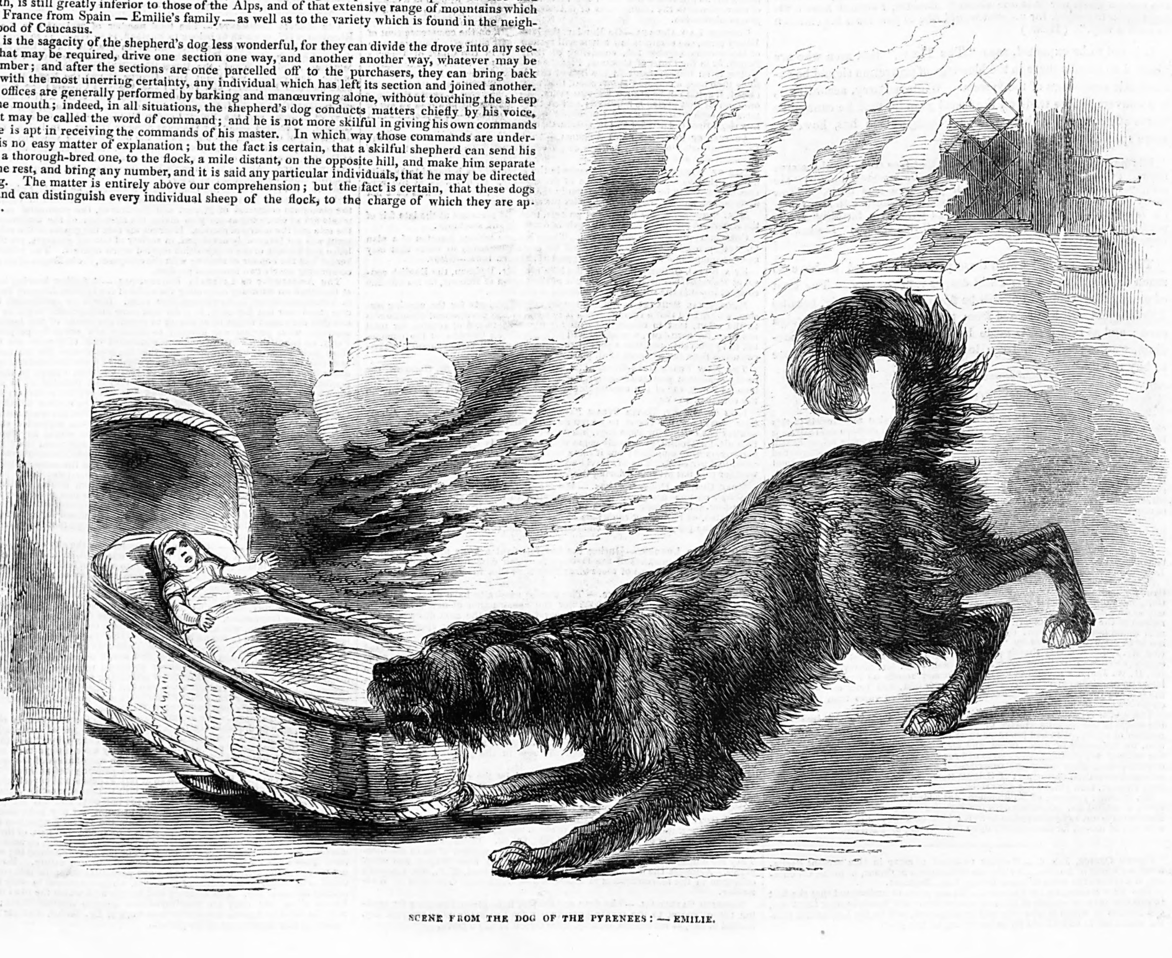
The name of the piece is the *Dog of the Pyrenees.* The incidents are multitudinous, and the situations which arise in every scene are charmingly romantic and improbable. We cannot pretend to unravel the curious web of peril and adventure which has been woven; we must leave that to the ingenious youth of both sexes who frequent the theatre, and who prefer the surprises of ignorance to the expectations of fore-knowledge. How the dog saves the life of a child which has been villanously kidnapped — how he aids the pursuit of the parents — how he preserves them from smugglers — and how he plunges into a mountain torrent and recovers papers necessary to establish somebody's identity, with other singular and intelligent feats, must be seen to be believed. The dog plays with uncommon shrewdness and zeal, and his master, M. Wellon, has reason to congratulate himself upon the possession of a quadruped so well versed in theatrical arts, and so comfortably willing to turn them to account. It will be seen from our opening remarks that he belongs to the most intelligent order of dogs; and we have no doubt, under the training of Mr. Thompson, the stage-manager, and Mr. Smith, the riding-master of the amphitheatre, he may be made to achieve still greater victories over his canine nature.

Notwithstanding these statements, and introduction by which they are prefaced, many persons will still be disposed to doubt the *intelligence* of the dog's performances. We have therefore subjoined an account of the refined instincts of his family, which will, we think, scarcely leave them in a position to venture a single doubt on the subject.

The shepherd's dog is ever alive to the slightest indication of his master's wishes, prompt and gratified to execute them; and he appears to enjoy the greatest delight when employed in any useful service. By nature formed with an instinctive propensity to industry, he is never more pleased than in exerting his talents for the benefit of man, and in giving constant proofs of his inviolable attachment. The patience, native calmness, and devoted faithfulness of the shepherd's dog, render him insensible to all attractions beyond the arduous duties connected with the flock under his care. When once properly trained, he not only becomes perfectly acquainted with the extent of his beat, but also with every individual in the flock; he will very correctly select his own, and drive off those that encroach on his boundary. This will appear the more extraordinary, when we consider the vast extent of country, and the numerous flocks committed to a single shepherd's charge, which duty he could not possibly perform but for the invaluable services of this very sagacious animal. A word or signal from him will direct the dog so as to conduct the flock to any point required, and that signal he will obey with energy and unerring certainty. The labour of a shepherd, with the assistance of a dog, is comparatively an easy task; but without one, we can hardly suppose an occupation more arduous. Without, indeed, the aid of this animal, it would be next to impossible to collect the flocks in those extensive and precipitous tracts of mountain-land, where sheep delight to graze, and which are, in many places, quite inaccessible to man. If a shepherd is travelling with his flock to a distance, his dog will only repose close to his feet; and should he wish to leave them for the purpose of taking refreshment, he has only to intimate his intention to his dog, and he will guard the sheep in his absence with as much care, and keep them within due bounds, as well as he himself could have done. Although left alone for hours, a well-trained dog always keeps the flock within the limits of a made road, even should there be no fences; he watches every cross-path and avenue that leads from it, where he posts himself until they are all passed, threatening every one who attempts to move that way; and, should any of them escape, he pursues them, and will force them back to their companions without doing them any injury. The breed of this dog is preserved with the greatest attention to purity, in the north of England, and in the highlands of Scotland, where his services are invaluable. The shepherd's dog of this country, with all his good qualities, in point of size and strength, is still greatly inferior to those of the Alps, and of that extensive range of mountains which divide France from Spain — Emilie's family — as well as to the variety which is found in the neighbourhood of Caucasus.

Nor is the sagacity of the shepherd's dog less wonderful, for they can divide the drove into any sections that may be required, drive one section one way, and another another way, whatever may be the number; and after the sections are once parcelled off to the purchasers, they can bring back again, with the most unerring certainty, any individual which has left its section and joined another. These offices are generally performed by barking and manœuvring alone, without touching the sheep with the mouth; indeed, in all situations, the shepherd's dog conducts matters chiefly by his voice, or what may be called the word of command; and he is not more skilful in giving his own commands than he is apt in receiving the commands of his master. In which way those commands are understood, is no easy matter of explanation; but the fact is certain, that a skilful shepherd can send his dog, if a thorough-bred one, to the flock, a mile distant, on the opposite hill, and make him separate from the rest, and bring any number, and it is said any particular individuals, that he may be directed to bring. The matter is entirely above our comprehension; but the fact is certain, that these dogs know and can distinguish every individual sheep of the flock, to the charge of which they are appointed.

EMILIE.



SCENE FROM THE DOG OF THE PYRENEES: — EMILIE.

GRAND ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8. 1846.

There is no more extraordinary spectacle in Europe than that of the Gael of Scotland, who retain a language the most ancient, and once the most widely diffused, and preserve the manners and customs which distinguished their ancestors in ages the most remote. Among all the habitudes which characterise this "peculiar people," none is more remarkable than their fond adherence to a garb the most primitive.

Long has it been known as the striking attire of a warlike Scot, and the well-adapted dress of a pastoral people. Both hemispheres have witnessed with admiration the exploits of the Highlanders, while their social and domestic manners have commanded respect wherever they have been located.

During the late Peninsula War, and at Waterloo, where the British troops displayed their wonted prowess, the Highland regiments attracted the particular notice of even the great Napoleon; other Scottish corps behaved with equal bravery, but it was the peculiar dress which so distinctly marked the battalions of Caledonia.

The natives of several countries have retained the antiquated form of their garments, and appear in the now unsuitable and grotesque habiliments of their ancestors. The Gael adhere to the costume of their fathers, not merely as a venerated badge of national distinction, but as being best fitted for their circumstances; and it is a flattering compliment that those who are not natives take pride in assuming the garb of a North Briton. In the various modes of its arrangement, this is undeniably the most picturesque and original costume in Europe, partaking of the graceful flow of oriental drapery, with more than the advantages of European attire, and which can be worn in great plainness, but is susceptible of being carried to the highest enrichment. It is, indeed, more usually considered as a military uniform than a civil costume, and its admirable adaptation for the fatigues and hardships of war is incontrovertibly admitted; while it is certainly the best adapted for the country, and the laborious avocations of its inhabitants. This was so evident to President Forbes, of Culloden, that he memorialised the government in strong terms against passing the Act which made it felony to wear this much-loved dress; one of his reasons why it should not be proscribed was, that it enabled them to bear the inclemency of the weather! The statistics of our armies afford abundant proof of the truth of this assertion; they show that in the intense cold, during campaigns in Holland, the Highlanders suffered incomparably less than others; and the kilt being bound tightly round the loins, its advantages in a rapid and protracted march have been witnessed in the retreat of Corunna, and elsewhere.

Societies which have for their object the encouragement, by premium to those who wear this costume habitually, and with most propriety, and those noblemen and others who individually exert themselves in the promotion of its use, are benefactors to the country, holding forth substantial inducement to prosecute the national manufacture, and continue a dress the most convenient and economical, and greatly conducive to the preservation of health; while the sociality of the meetings connected with the object, where all classes mix in cordial animation, has a most beneficial effect.

In the army, this national uniform keeps alive, in a surprising degree, the *esprit du corps;* and the tartan being, as it were, a Highlander's coat armour, he is especially careful that it shall in nowise be dishonoured.

"SUCCESS TO THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY."

A great advantage of this dress is its lightness, the limbs being left at perfect freedom, thus enabling the inhabitant of the mountainous region to pursue with facility his laborious occupations, ascend the mountains, traverse the glens, and bound over the bogs with agility; indeed, in the address which the Hon. Archibald Fraser, of Lovat, delivered, when seconding the motion of the late Duke of Montrose for the repeal of the act prohibiting this dress, he drew particular attention to its suitability in this respect. In 1782, this obnoxious and absurd law was repealed, and the Celts expressed their unbounded joy in vocal gratitude and congratulation. Donchadh ban nan orain (fair Duncan of the songs) lamented in touching strains the infliction of so galling a reproach on a loyal people, and we give an abstract from a translation by Mr. D. Mac Pherson, a poet of no mean talents: —

"Though compelled," says the bard, "to assume the breeches as our dress, hateful to us is the fashion by which our legs are now constrained; heretofore we moved boldly and erect with our belted plaids; alas! we are now disgraced. Since we have appeared in this detested garb, we can scarcely recognise each other at feast or fair. I have seen the day I would answer the man with contempt who should tell me that I ever should wear so unmanly a costume — so foreign to my kindred. Now our heads are thatched with dingy hats, and our backs with clumsy cassocks. Our smartness and picturesque appearance are gone. Alas! how unfit is the dress for ascending our mountains, and coming down from the heights. We blush in it, when in presence of the fair. We are like slaves disarmed and humbled, without dirks, guns, swords, cross-belts, or pistols, and are scorned by the Saxons. Our indignation is great," &c. His ode on the restoration of the dress gave another opportunity for displaying the deep attachment of the people to their "native weeds." "The hated costume made our youth appear without sprightliness or graceful carriage; they were utterly spiritless. Now, all our hills re-echo to sounds of joy, and our men appear in their beloved tartans — the clothes that display the strife of colours, in which the carmine prevails: the banner again waves o'er the heads of the valiant. The Gael now proudly looks up, and appears as becomes him. The debt of gratitude to the noble Graham shall not be forgotten; many a noble current flows in his veins, the heir of the great Montrose." The rigid and long-continued proscription of the Breacan, or Highland dress — during which numbers were banished for wearing it — produced an ignorance of its component parts and arrangement, which has never been wholly removed. To instruct the Scottish public in the forms, patterns, and uses of their once proscribed garments; to save the ancient Caledonian costume from being lost in modern usages; to preserve the language, music, and martial spirit of the Caledonians; and also to support and encourage Scottish charitable institutions in London, and generally to aid schemes of benevolence connected with Scotland, are the objects sought by the Caledonian Society of London. We feel their purposes to be worthy of illustration, and have therefore a proud satisfaction in giving them the present very prominent place in our crowded columns.

The annual banquet of the society was held on Thursday evening in the splendid hall of the City of London Tavern. Robert Hepburn, Esq., the indefatigable and patriotic chairman of the society, presided. The vocalists for the evening were Miss Birch, Miss Lucombe, and Mr. Sinclair; and, by special permission, her Majesty's piper, Mr. Angus Mackay, attended, and played the Union pipes with his accustomed energy and expression. Mr. Guinness's band were also in attendance.

The chairman, according to a rule of the society, rose "before twelve o'clock," and the meeting was dissolved.

We are indebted for much of our introductory information to Messrs. Ackermann's splendid work, "The Clans."

(*Continued from page* 21.)

Great advantages have arisen from this sharp practice. The accurate information dispensed to both countries, enables the merchant to possess good knowledge of the state of the markets, and prevents these undue speculations which at times have been ruinous to the parties engaged in them; and it also gives to the Governor-General and Council increased opportunity of reporting their proceedings and receiving instruction from home.

These improvements have been clearly manifested, and perhaps in no particular more so than in the affairs connected with Affghanistan and the western part of India, along the banks of the Indus, and extending nearly to the borders of Persia; comprising several independent sovereignties of warlike and even ferocious characters, who are constantly watching for opportunities to make war and prey upon each other. The circumstances attending the enforcement, by an English army, of the Shah Soojah on the throne of Cahool, cannot but be too well known to our readers, with all the dreadful consequences that ensued, and the restoration, after several glorious actions under Sir Charles Napier, of peace amongst the chiefs and renewed amity to England; still it seems to be impracticable that tranquillity can be long maintained between the rival princes, though the Governor-General Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Charles Napier, who is in command of the troops, together with many highly intelligent officers, have strenuously endeavoured to cultivate the natives, and give them a desire to become attached to civilisation. But it is to be greatly regretted, although not altogether unexpected, that the lessons in war, as well as the exertions to preserve peace, threaten to be unavailing. It is true that the truly brave Napier, in the execution of his duties as governor of Scinde, has partially succeeded in restraining the natives from violence and keeping them in subjection, but from the unsettled state of the country we have been prepared by the late mails to hear of the Punjab being occupied by an English army. The Sikhs, the Belochees, and others, who will not be quiet amongst themselves, have denounced this occupation, and have made preparations to resist it. Most certain it is that Sir Henry Hardinge has collected upon the frontiers of the Punjab an army of Europeans and natives, somewhat exceeding 50,000 men. In two of our numbers (103. March 1st, 105. March 15th) of the last year (1845), will be found numerous engravings, and excellent details descriptive of the people from Von Orlich's travels in India, including Scinde and the Punjab. There is also Colonel Steenbach's account of the country of the Sikhs, and Thornton's Gazetteer of the countries adjacent to India, that afford copious information, which we recommend to the perusal of our readers, as it would be utterly impossible, in the short space we can venture to occupy, to do justice to the question, by pointing out the position of places, and the manners and habits of the natives. In the western portion of India the strong arm has held the sway. Superstition and intolerance have made a sad jumble of religion, and the splits in governments have materially turned politics into whatever the rulers for the time being pleased that it should be.

To enter more fully on the subject, so as to understand it in all its bearings, a good map of the Punjab and surrounding country should also be provided, and as there can be but little doubt that Sir Henry Hardinge has by this time marched upon his point of destination, all places where attempts at opposition have been made will be clearly pointed out. Lahore will hereafter most probably be the head-quarters; but whether the territory will be retained under English government, or be only subject to English jurisdiction *pro tem.*, is as yet unknown, though we think that no homeward movement will be made till arrangements are fully concluded for the preservation of peace. Had any fatality occurred to the European or native forces in the service of England, it may be shrewdly conjectured that the chiefs would have ceased from strife amongst themselves, and united to attack the English, whom their past conduct has amply developed they would gladly extirpate. As it is, though much sickness has prevailed, the army of England is strong and well supplied, and its presence in the Punjab will keep in check the murderous propensities of the adjoining sovereignties.

Lahore will be nearly a central situation: it was formerly a city of much celebrity, and occasionally the residence of the great Moguls, who expended vast sums of money on splendid palaces and gardens, but very little of grandeur now remains. It is still an extensive manufacturing place for warlike instruments.

Our artist has given a characteristic engraving of Scindian chiefs in council upon the advance of the army.

LAW.

SHERIFFS' COURT.—HIBON v. PALMER AND ANOTHER.—This was an action for breach of covenant. The facts of the case were briefly these:—In 1829 a lease of some property in Dalton Road, near Croydon, was granted by Mr. Edward Bullock, deceased, to J. Palmer, deceased. There was the usual covenant in the lease for the payment of rent. In 1844 the defendants, as representatives of J. Palmer, assigned their interests in the lease to the plaintiff, in consideration of 40*l.*, covenanting in the assignment that all the covenants in the original lease had been fulfilled. It however appeared that the covenant for payment of rent had been broken, both before and after the death of Palmer, and that, in fact, an action of ejectment was pending at the time the assignment was made, and plaintiff was subsequently dispossessed of his property. A surveyor said that the ground was very eligible for building on, and worth, for that purpose, 200*l.*—The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff—Damages 90*l.*

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE ALLEGED MURDERS ON BOARD THE TORY.—The following is the form in which the charges against Captain Johnstone appear in the calendar:—George Johnstone, 34, mariner, charged with the wilful murder of William Rambert upon the high sea, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England: also for the wilful murder of Thomas Reason upon the high sea, &c.; also for the wilful murder of William Mars upon the high sea, &c. In addition to these charges of murder, there are also twelve indictments against the prisoner for cutting and wounding with intent to murder, which is likewise a capital offence. It is generally understood that on account of the state of health of the prisoner and for other reasons, that the trial will not come on at the present sitting of the court, but that it will be postponed to the February session.

SENDING THREATENING LETTERS.—*Henry Joseph Killerly*, a lad about fifteen or sixteen, was charged, on several indictments, with sending threatening letters to different persons in Southwark, threatening to murder them and burn their houses, and some of the letters containing poison. The letters created, as our readers may remember, a great sensation and alarm at the time, and every effort was made by the parochial authorities to discover the author of the letters. The first indictment charged the prisoner with sending a threatening letter to Mr. Humble, a hop factor, residing at 82. High Street, Borough, in which, if he did not take back a John Killerly, a brother of the prisoner, who had been in his service, he was threatened with having his premises burnt and his brains knocked out. Mr. Humble was called, and deposed to his finding the letter in his counting-house, and on being shown the letter he identified it. Edward John Tyler, a printer, in the service of Messrs. Lewis and Son, of 21. Finch Lane, deposed that the prisoner had been an apprentice in the service of Messrs. Lewis, and he (the witness) was acquainted with his handwriting. On being shown the letter, he identified the handwriting as that of the prisoner. On cross-examination by Mr. Clarkson, the witness said his only means of judging of the prisoner's handwriting was by comparing the letter with a song which the prisoner had written, and a copy of which he obtained from him. The Lord Chief Baron interrupted him, and thought the evidence of handwriting insufficient. The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The trial of the prisoner on the other indictments was postponed till the next session.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—THE RULES AND BY-LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN OF THE RIVER THAMES.—On Wednesday the lord mayor said he considered it to be necessary, in order to give matter of so much importance to the community the greatest publicity, and to do away with the possibility of excuse upon the part of those whom the new steam-vessel regulations were particularly to affect, that he should read the most essential rules and by-laws which had been passed by the Court of Aldermen and allowed by Baron Platt. His lordship then read the regulations which imposed penalties upon overcrowding steamers and upon dangerously rapid transit through the river. The substance is as follows:—

"That no steam or sailing boat navigated for hire or gain between Yantlet Creek and Windsor, shall be licensed to carry more than one passenger, except children under the age of seven years and the crew, for every four superficial feet of the deck, to be measured within the gunwales, deducting from the gross admeasurement one-tenth part thereof for the companion, skylights, steam-chests, &c. upon the deck. And if any violation of this rule takes place, the person in command shall forfeit and pay for every passenger exceeding such number any sum not exceeding 40*s.*

"That if any person act as master or captain without being licensed, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 5*l.* for each trip.

"That no steam-boat of 200 tons burden or upwards, registered tonnage, shall be navigated westward of George's Stairs, Deptford, at a greater speed than at the rate of six miles in an hour with the tide, nor more than four miles in an hour against the tide; and that no steam-boat of less than 200 tons burden registered tonnage, shall be navigated westward of George's Stairs, Deptford, at a greater speed than at the rate of nine miles in an hour with the tide, nor more than seven miles in an hour against the tide; such distances respectively to be computed and ascertained by the marks of admeasurement set up on the shore of the river by the corporation of the city of London; and if the master navigate, or permit to be navigated, the vessel at any greater rate or speed, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding 5*l.*"

The lord mayor observed that there were other rules which provided in an especial manner against carelessness or negligence in those having the care of the lives and property of the public; and he believed and trusted that the strict observance of the whole would produce a very great change for the better on the great highway of the Thames. He assured the public that in every case of complaint made before him they would find their interests zealously attended to, and there would be no deviation from the impartial course he had from the moment he became a magistrate determined to follow.

BOW STREET.—CHARGE OF FORGERY.—*Joseph Bowers Grey*, a chemist and druggist, carrying on business at No. 8. St. James's Street, was brought up on a warrant by Peake, a constable in the service of the Post-office authorities, and placed at the bar before Mr. Jardine, charged with forging the name of George Leicester Hillas to a post-order, with intent to defraud the postmaster-general. After some investigation, the prisoner was remanded till Tuesday.

SOUTHWARK.—THE SWELL MOB AT THE EXECUTION.—*Charles Perryman* and *William Harvey*, two well-dressed young men, were brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with attempting to steal a gold watch from the person of Captain Randall, of Holles Street, Cavendish Square, at the execution of Quennell that morning at Horsemonger Lane gaol. The magistrate made some inquiries into the character of the prisoners, and was informed by Kent, one of the policemen attached to the court, that Harvey was tried and convicted some time since at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to be transported, which sentence, however, was afterwards commuted to a lengthened imprisonment. The other prisoner was also known as the associate of thieves.

A Mr. Austin stepped forward and stated that he was present at the execution, and stood near the spot where the attempted robbery took place. That while his attention was directed towards the scaffold, in a moment his watch was drawn from his pocket, but the act was performed so instantaneously that he had no opportunity of perceiving by whom the robbery was committed. Mr. Cottingham said that it was far better for the prisoners that they had not succeeded in robbing the complainant; for if they had, he would assuredly have sent them to the Central Criminal Court, and the sessions being then on, it was probable they would have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation within forty-eight hours. That men of their character, present at such a scene as was exhibited that morning—that of the execution of a fellow creature, for an offence against the laws of his country—should have been found under the very gallows attempting to commit robbery, evinced that they were devoid of all feeling, and only intent upon the object for which they visited the place, namely plunder, and that such men deserved the severest punishment. The magistrate then sentenced the prisoners to three months' imprisonment and hard labour, and previously to Captain Randall leaving the court, Mr. Cottingham expressed his disapproval that a gentleman in his situation of life, bearing her Majesty's commission, should have attended such a spectacle as the public execution of an unfortunate malefactor, and have exposed himself to the consequences of being robbed by the rabble which usually congregate on such occasions.

LITERATURE.

An Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics. Edited by Forbes Winslow, M. D. London. Benning and Co.

Treatises purely professional have seldom much interest for the public. They are either too technical to be understood by mere laymen, or, if written in a popular style, they often produce the worst consequences, such as self-quacking, or hasty and inconsiderate litigation. We do not mean to pay Dr. Winslow the bad compliment of saying, that his edition of the new Lunacy Act is as attractive as a romance. Indeed, we should be very sorry if it were; but we may safely affirm that the introductory chapter, giving a history of the legislation on the subject of lunacy, will be read with interest and attention by all classes, professional as well as non-professional. Some general observations on the act are written with great ability, and contain many valuable suggestions for the treatment of the insane. Every friend of humanity must read with pleasure such remarks as these.

In the application of agents for the cure of insanity, I do not think we have sufficiently considered the importance of a'lowing, under certain restrictions, the insane to associate with persons of sane mind. In many individuals, the idea of the treatment of insanity is indissolubly connected with perfect isolation and seclusion. Directly indications of derangement of mind are manifested, it is by many thought indispensably necessary that the party so afflicted should be immediately confined in one or a suite of rooms, under the immediate surveillance of an experienced attendant; the medical practitioner or proprietor of the establishment, only occasionally visiting the party in question. This mode of procedure is, I have no doubt, absolutely necessary in certain cases and stages of this distressing malady; but experience convinces me that this seclusion is, in the majority of cases, carried beyond its legitimate extent. In all establishments for the treatment of insanity, the patient ought to be permitted, when there exists nothing in connection with the case to contra-indicate it, to associate as much as possible with the family of the proprietor or resident superintendent. I have witnessed the happiest effects from the adoption of this course; and although an occasional personal inconvenience and annoyance may be occasioned by this circumstance, these ought willingly to be submitted to if any advantages are likely to result to those unfortunate persons placed under their care. The great, the paramount object in all institutions for the reception of the insane should be their permanent restoration to health. Every other consideration ought to yield to this. By permitting patients labouring under harmless delusions, or merely suffering from hypochondriasis, to associate with persons of healthy mind and cheerful disposition, we may, in many instances, effectually re-establish mental soundness and happiness. Nothing is more calculated to lengthen the duration of insanity, and to permanently establish its existence, than the system of confining insane persons by themselves in small rooms until the patient is pronounced cured, or some essential change has taken place in the character of the malady. When the patient is not violent, destructive, or offensive (and these are not usual concomitants) he ought to be allowed to participate in the pleasures of social life. I have seen patients who were the personification of wretchedness when confined to their own apartments, become happy, cheerful, and delightful companions when permitted to form part of the family circle. Viewed in the light of a remedial measure, I can conceive no course of moral treatment so calculated to benefit the insane as that to which I have referred. An advantage appears to be derived from the clashing or communion of unhealthy with healthy minds, which, under judicious supervision, cannot but be productive of great and essential service to those unhappily afflicted with this terrible malady.

Dr. Winslow gives an analysis of the Act, and then the Act itself, carefully noted. The appendix contains an account of the present condition of lunacy in England, from which it appears that

There are 20,000 persons ascertained to be insane in England and Wales. This is, however, considerably below the actual number. They belong to every station in society; two thirds of the whole are objects of charity, and are maintained entirely at the public expense. There are 3790 private patients confined in asylums in England and Wales, out of which 1989 are males, and 1801 females. The number of paupers so confined is 7482; males 3532, females 3950, making in the aggregate of private and pauper patients, 11,272 confined in asylums in England and Wales.

We regret that we have no space for further extracts from this valuable contribution to medical statistics, but we have said enough to show that the treatise is well entitled to command a place in the library of the physician and the lawyer. The general reader, too, will find in it much to interest. We now dismiss it with our best wishes, commending not only the ability with which Dr. Winslow has discharged his task, but that union of great medical experience and legal knowledge which is seldom found in one individual.

Marguerite de Valois. An Historical Romance. By Alexandre Dumas. D. Bogue.

We spoke a short time since of a new serial publication, under the title of "The European Library," the first volume of which gave us the whole of Roscoe's celebrated biography of Lorenzo de Medici. From an English work referring to one of the worthies of Italy, the publisher turns to France, and presents a translation from Alexandre Dumas. "Marguerite de Valois" is certainly amongst the best of that author's productions, and is not the less worthy of appearance amongst us because its heroes belong to the "celebrities" of France, and come before us living and breathing from the novelist's pen, during the memorable time of the Huguenot troubles, and the ever-to-be-execrated massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. Charles IX., Catherine de Medici, Henry of Navarre, the Duke de Guise, and the other actors on that occasion, are sketched in with the graphic and fearless pencil, for which Alexandre Dumas has long been celebrated; and, were it not for allusions to the abominable immorality of the period, the book would be worthy of perusal by all persons for the light it throws upon the history of a remarkable period. The publisher will find that French novels may be interesting—may be eagerly sought, indeed, by one class of readers; but if he desires permanent success for his very cheap and commendable series, he must make it up of such works as may be placed unhesitatingly by a father in the hands of his children. It is greatly to be regretted that the majority of French novels are unable to stand such a test. Their wit, their vivacity, and the amount of sterling talent they display, only induces a deeper regret that their want of moral tone should condemn them to the fate which has befallen many of the most brilliant productions of the time of our own Charles II. Dumas is much less blameable than Paul de Koch, and others of his calibre, yet the stamp of immorality still stains some of his writings. If Henry of Navarre and Marguerite of Valois *were* tinctured by the sensualities of the time, it is not necessary that a portion of the interest of a romance should be complicated with their vices. Let a veil be drawn over the private failings of those long passed away, rather than throw a halo of romantic interest around vicious facts. We give these hints, not less to the public than to a publisher who has brought forward a very commendable plan for presenting, in a cheap form, a library of European authors. From the unobjectionable portions of the book, we may extract a sketch of

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.—THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL COLIGNY.

The hotel of the admiral was, as we have said, situated in the Rue de Béthisy. It was a large house, opening on a court in front, flanked by two wings. One principal and two small gates afforded entrance into this court-yard.

When our three cut-throats entered the Rue Béthisy, which forms part of the Rue des Fossés-St.-Germain-l'Auxerrois, they saw the hotel surrounded with Swiss soldiers and citizens, all armed to the teeth, some holding drawn swords, others arquebuses loaded and the matches burning, and some, in their left hand, torches, that threw a fitful and lurid glare on this sea of human heads and naked weapons. The work of destruction was proceeding in the Rues Tirechappe, Etienne, and Bertin-Poirée. Agonised cries and the reports of muskets were heard incessantly; and, occasionally, some wretched fugitive rushed wildly through what, seen by the uncertain light, seemed a troop of demons.

In an instant, Coconnas, Maurevel, and La Hurière, accredited by their white crosses, and received with cries of welcome, were in the midst of the tumult, though they could not have entered the throng had not Maurevel been recognised. Coconnas and La Hurière followed him, and all three contrived to enter the court.

In the centre of this court, the three doors of which were burst open, a man, around whom a body of Catholics formed a respectful circle, stood leaning on his drawn rapier, and eagerly looking up at a balcony about fifteen feet above him, which extended in front of the principal window of the hotel.

This man stamped impatiently on the ground, and, from time to time, questioned those around him.

"Nothing yet!" murmured he. "No one! He has been warned, and has escaped. What do you think, Du Gast?"

"Impossible, monseigneur."

"Why? Did you not tell me, that just before we arrived, a man, bare-headed, a drawn sword in his hand, came running, as if pursued, knocked at the door, and was admitted?"

"Yes, monseigneur; but M. de Besme came up immediately, broke open the doors, and surrounded the hotel. The man went in, sure enough, but he has not gone out."

"Why," said Coconnas to La Huriére, "if my eyes do not deceive me, it is M. de Guise I see."

"Himself, monsieur. Yes, the great Henry de Guise is come in person to watch for the admiral, and serve him as he served the duke's father. Every one has his day, and it is our turn now."

"Hola, Besme!" cried the duke, with his powerful voice, "have you not finished yet?"

And he struck his sword so forcibly against the stones that sparks flew out.

At this instant cries were heard in the hotel—then several shots—then a clashing of swords, and then all was again silent.

The duke was about to rush into the house.

"Monseigneur, monseigneur!" said Du Gast, detaining him, "your dignity commands you to wait here."

"You are right, Du Gast. I must stay here; but I am dying with anxiety. If he were to escape!"

Suddenly the windows of the first floor were lighted up with what seemed the reflection of torches. The window, on which the duke's eyes were fixed, opened, or, rather, was shattered to pieces, and a man, his face and collar stained with blood, appeared on the balcony.

"Ah! at last, Besme!" cried the duke; "what news?"

"Here! here!" replied the German, with the greatest *sang froid*, lifting, as he spoke, a heavy body.

"But where are the others?" demanded the duke.

"The others are finishing the rest."

"And what have *you* done?"

"You shall see. Stand back a little!"

The duke retreated a few paces.

The object that Besme was trying to lift was now visible; it was the body of an old man. He raised it above the balcony, and threw it, by a powerful effort, at his master's feet.

The heavy fall, and the blood that gushed forth, startled even the duke himself; but curiosity soon overpowered fear, and the light of the torches was speedily thrown on the body.

A white beard, a venerable visage, and limbs contracted by death, were then visible. "The admiral!" cried twenty voices, as instantaneously hushed.

"Yes, the admiral!" said the duke, approaching the corpse, and contemplating it with silent ecstasy.

"The admiral! the admiral!" repeated the witnesses of this terrible scene, timidly approaching the old man, majestic even in death.

"Ah, at last, Gaspard!" said the Duke de Guise, triumphantly. "Murderer of my father! thus do I avenge him!"

And the duke dared to plant his foot on the breast of the Protestant hero. But instantly the dying warrior opened his eyes, his bleeding and mutilated hand clenched itself, and the admiral, with a sepulchral voice, said to the duke—

"Henry de Guise, one day the foot of the assassin shall be planted on thy breast! I did not kill thy father, and I curse thee!"

The duke, pale, and trembling in spite of himself, felt a cold shudder come over him. He passed his hand across his brow, as if to dispel the fearful vision; and when he dared again to glance at the admiral, his eyes were closed, his hand unclenched, and a stream of black blood poured over his silvery beard from that mouth which had so lately uttered the terrible denunciation against his murderer. The duke lifted his sword, with a gesture of desperate resolution.

"Are you satisfied, monseigneur?" asked Besme.

"Yes, returned Henry; for thou hast avenged ——"

"The Duke Francois!" said De Besme.

"The catholic religion," returned Henry. Then turning to the soldiers and citizens who filled the court and street—"To work, my friends—to work!"

Simmonds' Magazine for January.

Amidst a host of valuable information upon our colonies, Mr. Simmonds occasionally finds space for a sketch of more popular interest. In the present number there are several sketchy papers, and amongst them we find one full of interesting detail about St. Helena, and the treatment there experienced by the liberated Africans. Here is a description of

THE FIRST GRAVE OF NAPOLEON.

Since the remains of the Emperor Napoleon were taken away from St. Helena, there appears to exist very little interest about his tenantless grave; and the house which he inhabited during his exile is become no longer an object of concern. The tomb remains as it was left by the French. It is open, the head-stone having been lifted away and placed aside, so as to expose to view the cavity, which is protected from rain by the erection of a mean-looking canvass tent over it. Its depth is about a dozen feet, and its bottom and sides are formed of cut stones. Near the spot lives the guardian, a withered old woman, who will induct you into an acquaintance with the locality. With a little stretch of the imagination, one might fancy her the genius of the place, mourning over the violated sanctuary of the dead; as, indeed, she has reason to do, for many a pound she has lost by Prince Joinville's expedition thither. Close to the tomb is the little romantic spring, where the illustrious exile used to repair to taste its pure crystal. A draught is given to each visitor; and if there be any of my readers who have experienced in any remarkable degree the reverses of fortune, I would advise them to visit St. Helena, and drink of the waters of Napoleon's Fountain. The moral would cure them, if the waters should fail. The willow trees which shaded, as it were, with the wings of peace the hero's grave, where he should have lain for ever (a whole isle being his fittest monument, and the surrounding ocean his most appropriate panoply!), have been cut down, and every morsel of their trunks, branches, and boughs, converted into boxes, toys, and ornaments, mementos of friendship or pledges of love. Such has been the destiny of Bonaparte's tomb in the Island of St. Helena. With respect to the house which he occupied there, it is long since it was converted into a barn. No idea could be formed that it had been his dwelling, were it not for the thousands of names and numerous scraps of poetry, in all languages, inscribed on every part of the walls. It was, at the best, but a humble building—something like an ordinary farmhouse. It is now fast mouldering into decay, and probably in the course of twenty years will exist no more; so that the time may not be far distant when the place of the Emperor's residence, like the country of Homer, will become a subject for controversy among learned antiquaries.

Hood's Magazine for January.

Mr. Rowcroft concludes his volume with this number, but does not fail to continue his graphic Tales of the Colonies and his papers on the interesting subject of the Bar of England.

THE MORALITY OF THE BAR.

Many years ago, a counsel, yet living, I believe, and enjoying a pension granted on his retirement from a high office, to which he was subsequently elevated, was a celebrated leader on the circuit. It happened at one of the assizes a cause—of ejectment, if I remember rightly—was set down for trial, and the plaintiff's attorney, anxious to secure his assistance, not only sent a special retainer, but a brief with a satisfactory fee, at least three weeks before the circuit commenced, and consequently while the learned gentleman was in town. He had thus an opportunity, of which he availed himself, to study the plaintiff's case. On his arrival at the assize town, one of the defendant's attorneys called at his lodgings with a brief for the latter, when he was apprised by the clerks of the pre-engagement. I should mention that this attorney with his partners formed an influential firm, having a superior business, and being "good" and constant clients of Mr. ——, while the solicitor on the other side was nearer the reverse in all respects. Blaming the clerk for not writing to them in the first instance (though there was no general retainer), to learn in what cases they required his master, the attorney immediately had an interview with the latter, in which he urged the necessity of abandoning the first, and undertaking the second case. There is no doubt his arguments were convincing, for at a late hour of the evening the plaintiff's attorney was informed that, by the *neglect of the clerk*, a prior retainer (which had no existence) by the defendant had been overlooked, and consequently that Mr. P—— could not be his counsel. His brief and fees were therefore returned, another counsel was engaged within a few hours of the trial, and the ill-used plaintiff lost that verdict of which he felt himself secure, probably more by the knowledge which his adversary's advocate had obtained of both sides of the question than the merits of the case; while the clerk was obliged to endure all the obloquy. His master, however, avoided offending a "good" client, who might otherwise have been "good" no longer, and this object being attained, it mattered not who suffered. I must add, by the by, that none but a senior could have achieved this exploit without serious consequences.

OREGON.*

The immense region west of the Rocky Mountains, extending to the Pacific Ocean, and bounded by the Russian frontier on the north, and California on the south, continues to attract so much of popular regard, and is commingled with so many important national interests, that some authentic account of that territory cannot but be acceptable to our readers.

Several exploring tours of the western portion of the American continent, within the geographical boundaries of the wilds now commonly known by the title, OREGON, have taken place during the present century. President Jefferson, in 1804, directed the first scrutiny in that country under the superintendence of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, who devoted the larger part of three years to the examination of its trackless forests, and who were the pioneers of the movements which are now extending the limits of civilisation, where Indians, or deer, bears, or buffaloes only roamed. The second expedition, by Major Pike, to survey the West, forty years ago, was restricted to the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, and consequently communicated little direct intelligence concerning the lands, the possession of which is now the subject of controversy between ourselves and the United States. The other subsequent travellers in the western territory confined their researches within the country through which the Upper Mississippi and Missouri flow, and therefore imparted no information of any importance concerning the Oregon lands, rivers, and other topics of public interest.

During several years, however, from 1833 to 1838, Mr. Nicollet, a scientific tourist, explored a very extensive portion of the western country beyond the northern branches of the Mississippi. At the close of his amateur travels, the government of the United States engaged him to repeat his journey in another region; and Captain Tremont, to whom we alluded in our last publication, was united with him to assist his efforts. After an absence of two seasons they returned, and exhibited the result of their discoveries and astronomical observations, and topographical admeasurements to the government at Washington.

It being desirable for the government of the United States to become fully acquainted with the state of the territory between the southern geographical boundary of the United States and the Rocky Mountains, around the head-waters of the Missouri, Captain Fremont was appointed to superintend that exploring tour. That enterprising and scientific traveller is now absent on his *third* expedition, to enlarge our acquaintance with the western uninhabited districts.

The Narratives of these expeditions have been published, and they include the REPORTS of the two tours which have already been made by Captain Fremont, as they were presented to the Congress of the United States, and originally published by their command; excluding only the portions which are altogether astronomical, scientific, and philosophical, and, therefore, not adapted for general utility. Captain Fremont states, that the whole of the delineations, both "in the narrative and in the maps," which constitutes the official publication, are "THE RESULT OF POSITIVE OBSERVATION." From a survey of the researches thus presented, it appears that the entire map of Oregon has been accurately laid down, and to an extent sufficient for all present purpcses of geographical inquiry or political arrangement. With these claims on public attention, and the deep interest which the subject itself offers, Captain Fremont's exclusive researches will be welcomed as a timely and useful addition to national information. The following extracts present characteristic specimens of his style, and a summary of his observations on Oregon.

The first tour was devoted to an exploration of the Rocky Mountains. The following is a scene on the prairies which border the "forks" of the River Platte.

BIVOUAC OF THE TRAVELLERS.

"We ate our meat with a good relish this evening, for we were all in fine health, and had ridden nearly all of a long summer's day, with a burning sun reflected from the sands. My companions slept rolled up in their blankets, and the Indians lay in the grass near the fire; but my sleeping place generally had an air of more pretension. Our rifles were tied together near the muzzles, the butts resting on the ground, and a knife laid on the rope, to cut away in case of an alarm; over this, which made a kind of frame, was thrown a large india rubber cloth, which we used to cover our packs; this made a tent sufficiently large to receive about half of my bed, and was a place of shelter for my instruments; and as I was careful always to put this part against the wind, I could lie here with a sensation of satisfied enjoyment, and hear the wind blow and the rain patter close to my head, and know that I should be at least half dry. Certainly I never slept more soundly. The barometer at sunset was 26·010, thermometer 81°, and cloudy; but a gale from the west sprung up with the setting sun, and in a few minutes swept away every cloud from the sky. The evening was very fine, and I remained up to take some astronomical observations, which made our position in latitude 40° 51′ 17″, and longitude 103° 07′ 00″."

The

APPROACH TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

is thus sketched.

"This morning we caught the first faint glimpse of the Rocky Mountains, about sixty miles distant. Though a tolerably bright day, there was a slight mist, and we were just able to discern the snowy summit of 'Long's Peak' ('les deux oreilles' of the Canadians), showing like a small cloud near the horizon. I found it easily distinguishable, there being a perceptible difference in its appearance from the white clouds that were floating about the sky. I was pleased to find that among the traders and voyagers the name of 'Long's Peak' had been adopted and become familiar in the country. In the ravines near this place, a light brown sandstone made its first appearance."

Proceeding onward through hostile tribes of Indians he reaches the first military frontier post.

FORT LARAMIE,

upon which he indulges in the following significant remarks.

"If it is in contemplation to keep open the communications with Oregon territory, a show of military force in this country is absolutely necessary; and a combination of advantages renders the neighbourhood of Fort Laramie the most suitable place, on the line of the Platte, for the establishment of a military post. It is connected with the mouth of the Platte and the Upper Missouri by excellent roads, which are in frequent use, and would not in any way interfere with the range of the buffalo, on which the neighbouring Indians mainly depend for support. It would render any posts on the Lower Platte unnecessary, the ordinary communication between it and the Missouri being sufficient to control the intermediate Indians. It would operate effectually to prevent any such coalitions as are now formed among the Gros Ventres, Sioux, Cheyennes, and other Indians, and would keep the Oregon road through the valley of the Sweet Water and the south pass of the mountains constantly open. It lies at the foot of a broken and mountainous region, along which, by the establishment of small posts in the neighbourhood of St. Vrain's Fort, on the south fork of the Platte, and Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, a line of communication would be formed, by good *waggon* roads, with our southern military posts, which would entirely command the mountain passes, hold some of the most troublesome tribes in check, and protect and facilitate our intercourse with the neighbouring Spanish settlements. The valleys of the rivers on which they would be situated are fertile; the country, which supports immense herds of buffalo, is admirably adapted to grazing; and herds of cattle might be maintained by the posts, or obtained from the Spanish country, which already supplies a portion of their provisions to the trading posts."

Departing from Fort Laramie the travellers proceed to the bases of the "great mountains." The following picture gives the

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

"With the change in the geological formation on leaving Fort Laramie, the whole face of the country has entirely altered its appearance. Eastward of the meridian, the principal objects which strike the eye of the traveller are the absence of timber, and the immense expanse of prairie, covered with the verdure of rich grasses, and highly adapted for pasturage. Wherever they are not disturbed by the vicinity of man, large herds of buffalo give animation to this country.

"One of the prominent characteristics in the face of the country is the extraordinary abundance of the *artemisias*. They grow everywhere — on the hills, and over the river bottoms, in tough, twisted, wiry clumps; and, wherever the beaten track was left, they rendered the progress of the carts rough and slow. As the country increased in elevation on our advance to the west, they increased in size; and the whole air is strongly impregnated and saturated with the odour of camphor and spirits of turpentine which belongs to this plant. This climate has been found very favourable to the restoration of health, particularly in cases of consumption; and possibly the respiration of air so highly impregnated with aromatic plants may have some influence."

Many sufferings were endured in reaching the

ROCKY MOUNTAINS,

but the following details show that the labours of the party were amply rewarded.

"About six miles from our encampment brought us to the summit of the South Pass. The ascent had been so gradual, that, with all the intimate knowledge possessed by Carson, who had made this country his home for seventeen years, we were obliged to watch very closely to find the place at which we had reached the culminating point. This was between two low hills, rising on either hand fifty or sixty feet. When I looked back at them, from the foot of the immediate slope on the western plain, their summits appeared to be about 120 feet above. From the impression on my mind at this time, and subsequently on our return, I should compare the elevation which we surmounted immediately at the pass, to the ascent of the capitol hill from the avenue at Washington. It is difficult for me to fix positively the breadth of this pass. From the broken ground where it commences, at the foot of the Wind River Chain, the view to the south-east is over a champaign country, broken, at the distance of nineteen miles, by the Table Rock; which, with the other isolated hills in its vicinity, seems to stand on a comparative plain. This I judged to be its termination, the ridge recovering its rugged character with the Table Rock. It will be seen that it in no manner resembles the places to which the term is commonly applied — nothing of the gorge-like character and winding ascents of the Alleghany passes in America — nothing of the Great St. Bernard and Simplon passes in Europe. Approaching it from the mouth of the Sweet Water, a sandy plain, 120 miles long, conducts, by a gradual and regular ascent, to the summit, about 7000 feet above the sea; and the traveller, without being reminded of any change by toilsome ascents, suddenly finds himself on the waters which flow to the Pacific Ocean. By the route we had travelled, the distance from Fort Laramie is 320 miles, or 950 from the mouth of the Kansas.

"As will be seen on reference to a map, on this short mountain chain are the head waters of four great rivers of the continent, namely, the Colorado, Columbia, Missouri, and Platte rivers."

ANIMALS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

"During the day we had seen no sign of animal life; but among the rocks here, we heard what was supposed to be the bleat of a young goat, which we searched for with hungry activity, and found to proceed from a small animal of a grey colour, with short ears and no tail, probably the Siberian squirrel. We saw a considerable number of them, and, with the exception of a small bird like a sparrow, it is the only inhabitant of this elevated part of the mountains."

Here is a scene of characteristic adventure, which introduces us to the

SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

"Putting hands and feet in the crevices between the blocks, I succeeded in getting over it, and, when I reached the top, found my companions in a small valley below. Descending to them, we continued climbing, and in a short time reached the crest. I sprang upon the summit, and another step would have precipitated me into an immense snow field 500 feet below. The edge of this field was a sheer icy precipice; and then, with a gradual fall, the field sloped off for about a mile, until it struck the foot of another lower ridge. I stood on a narrow crest, about three feet in width, with an inclination of about 20° N. 51° E. As soon as I had gratified the first feelings of curiosity, I descended, and each man ascended in his turn; for I would only allow one at a time to mount the unstable and precarious slab, which it seemed a breath would hurl into the abyss below. We mounted the barometer in the snow of the summit, and, fixing a ramrod in a crevice, unfurled the national flag to wave in the breeze where never flag waved before. During our morning's ascent, we had met no sign of animal life, except the small sparrow-like bird already mentioned. A stillness the most profound and a terrible solitude forced themselves constantly on the mind as the great features of the place. Here, on the summit, where the stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the region of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rock, a solitary bee (*bombus*, the humble bee) came winging his flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men.

"It was a strange place, the icy rock and the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, for a lover of warm sunshine and flowers; and we pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier, a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilisation. I believe that a moment's thought would have made us let him continue his way unharmed; but we carried out the law of this country, where all animated nature seems at war; and, seizing him immediately, put him in at least a fit place — in the leaves of a large book, among the flowers we had collected in our way. The barometer stood at 18·293, the attached thermometer at 44°; giving for the elevation of this summit 13,570 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, which may be called the highest flight of the bee. It is certainly the highest known flight of that insect. From the description given by Mackenzie of the mountains where he crossed them, with that of a French officer still farther to the north, and Colonel Long's measurements to the south, joined to the opinion of the oldest traders of the country, it is presumed that this is the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. The day was sunny and bright, but a slight shining mist hung over the lower plains, which interfered with our view of the surrounding country. On one side we overlooked innumerable lakes and streams, the spring of the Colorado of the Gulf of California; and on the other was the Wind River valley, where were the heads of the Yellow-stone branch of the Missouri; far to the north we could just discover the snowy heads of the *Trois Tetons*, where were the sources of the Missouri and Columbia rivers; and at the southern extremity of the ridge, the peaks were plainly visible, among which were some of the springs of the Nebraska or Platte River. Around us, the whole scene had one main striking feature, which was that of *terrible convulsion*. Parallel to its length, the ridge was split into chasms and fissures; between which rose the thin lofty walls, terminated with slender minarets and columns. According to the barometer, the little crest of the wall on which we stood was 3570 feet above that place, and 2780 above the little lakes at the bottom, immediately at our feet.

"I had remarked that the noise produced by the explosion of our pistols had the usual degree of loudness, but was not in the least prolonged, expiring almost instantaneously. Having now made what observations our means afforded, we proceeded to descend. We had accomplished an object of laudable ambition, and beyond the strict order of our instructions. We had climbed the loftiest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and looked down upon the snow a thousand feet below, and, standing where never human foot had stood before, felt the exultation of first explorers. It was about two o'clock when we left the summit; and when we reached the bottom, the sun had already sunk behind the wall, and the day was drawing to a close. It would have been pleasant to have lingered here, and on the summit longer; but we hurried away as rapidly as the ground would permit, for it was an object to regain our party as soon as possible, not knowing what accident the next hour might bring forth."

At every step of their outward and homeward journey,

HERDS OF BUFFALO

were met. Speaking of them, the captain says—

"The extraordinary abundance of the buffalo on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, will be made clearly evident from the following statement:—At any time between the years 1824 and 1836, a traveller might start from any given point, south or north, in the Rocky Mountain range, journeying by the most direct route to the Missouri river, and during the whole distance his road would be always among large bands of buffalo, which would never be out of his view until he arrived almost within sight of the abodes of civilisation."

The Rocky Mountains form the eastern frontier of Oregon against the United States; and it will be seen from our extracts that it is of a character not easily forced, and still more difficult of access by a military power from the American side. In the hands of the English it would be impregnable.

The second tour was devoted to Oregon and California. In the opening pages we are thus introduced to the miserable

INDIANS OF OREGON.

"During the day we remained here, there were considerable numbers of wretched, half-naked Indians around the fort, who had arrived from the neighbouring mountains. During the summer their only subsistence is derived from the salmon, of which they are not provident enough to lay up a sufficient store for the winter, during which many of them die from absolute starvation.

"Many little accounts and scattered histories, together with an acquaintance which I gradually acquired of their modes of life, had left the aboriginal inhabitants of this vast region pictured in my mind as a race of people, whose exclusive occupation was found in procuring precarious and scanty subsistence."

The following is an interesting summary of his tour in

OREGON

and California:—

"In arriving at the Utah Lake, we had completed an immense circuit of twelve degrees diameter north and south, and ten degrees east and west; and found ourselves, in May, 1844, on the same sheet of water which we had left in September, 1843. The Utah is the southern limb of the Great Salt Lake; and thus we had seen this remarkable sheet of water both at its northern and southern extremity, and were able to fix its position at these two points. The circuit which we had made, and which had cost us eight months of time and 3500 miles of travelling, has given us a view of Oregon and of North California from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and of the two principal streams which form bays or harbours on the coast of that sea. Having completed this circuit, and being now about to turn the back upon the Pacific slope of our continent, and to recross the Rocky Mountains, it is natural to look back upon our footsteps, and to take some brief view of the leading features and general structure of the country we had traversed. These are peculiar and striking, and differ essentially from the Atlantic side of our country. The mountains all are higher, more numerous, and more distinctly defined in their ranges and directions; and, what is contrary to the natural order of such formations, one of these ranges, which is near the coast (the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range), presents higher elevations and peaks than any which are to be found in the Rocky Mountains themselves. In our eight months' circuit, we were never out of sight of snow; and the Sierra Nevada, where we crossed it, was near 2000 feet higher than the south pass in the Rocky Mountains. In height, these mountains greatly exceed those of the Atlantic side, constantly presenting peaks which enter the region of eternal snow, and some of them volcanic, and in a frequent state of activity. They are seen at great distances, and guide the traveller in his course.

"The course and elevation of these ranges give direction to the rivers and character to the coast. No great river does, or can, take its rise below the Cascade and Sierra Nevada range. The distance to the sea is too short to admit of it. The rivers of the San Francisco Bay, which are the largest after the Columbia, are local to that bay, and lateral to the coast, having their sources about on a line with the Dalles of the Columbia, and running each in a valley of its own, between the coast range and the Cascade and Sierra Nevada range. The Columbia is the only river which traverses the whole breadth of the country, breaking through all the ranges, and entering the sea. Drawing its waters from a section of ten degrees of latitude in the Rocky Mountains, which are collected into one stream by three main forks (Lewis's, Clark's, and the North fork), near the centre of the Oregon valley, this great river thence proceeds by a single channel to the sea, while its three forks lead each to a pass in the mountains, which opens the way into the interior of the continent. This fact, in relation to the rivers of this region, gives an immense value to the Columbia. Its mouth is the only inlet and outlet to and from the sea; its three forks lead to the passes in the mountains; it is therefore the only line of communication between the Pacific and the interior of North America; and all operations of war or commerce, of national or social intercourse, must be conducted upon it. This gives it a value beyond estimation, and would involve irreparable injury if lost. In this unity and concentration of its waters, the Pacific side of our continent differs widely from the Atlantic side, where the waters of the Alleghany Mountains are dispersed into many rivers, having their different entrances into the sea, and opening many lines of communication with the interior.

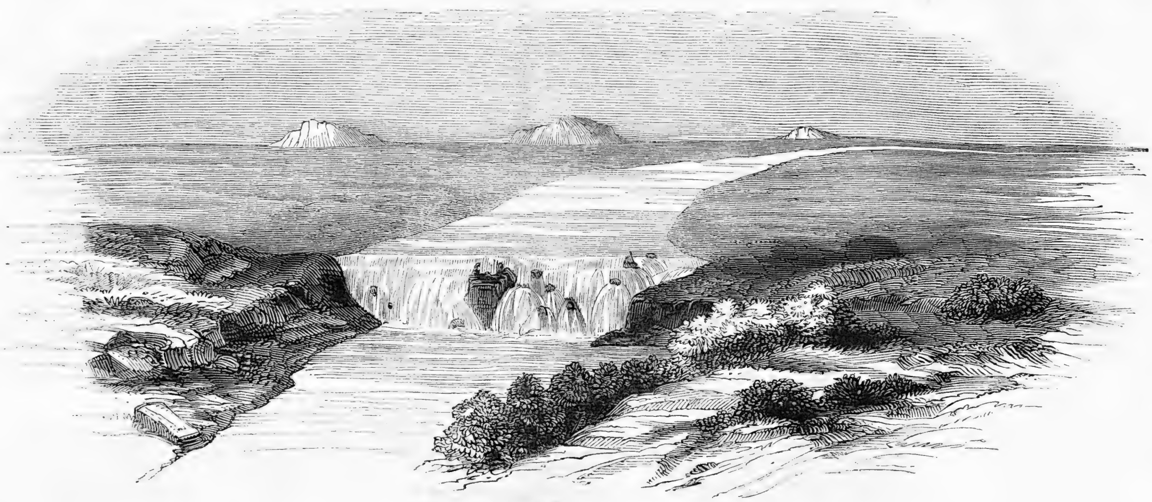
"The Pacific coast is equally different from that of the Atlantic. The coast of the Atlantic is low and open, indented with numerous bays, sounds, and river estuaries, accessible everywhere, and opening by many channels into the heart of the country. The Pacific coast, on the contrary, is high and compact, with few bays, and but one that opens into the heart of the country. The immediate coast is what the seamen call *iron bound*. A little within, it is skirted by two successive ranges of mountains, standing as ramparts between the sea and the interior country, and to get through which there is but one gate, and that narrow, and easily defended. This structure of the coast, backed by these two ranges of mountains, with its concentration and unity of waters, gives to the country an *immense military strength, and will probably render Oregon the most impregnable country in the world.*"

"Differing so much from the Atlantic side of our continent in coast, mountains, and rivers, the Pacific side differs from it in another most rare and singular feature—that of the Great Interior Basin, of which I have so often spoken, and the whole form and character of which I was so anxious to ascertain. Its existence is vouched for by such of the American traders and hunters as have some knowledge of that region; the structure of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains requires it to be there, and my own observations confirm it. Mr. Joseph Walker, who is so well acquainted with those parts, informed me that from the Great Salt Lake west there was a succession of lakes and rivers which have no outlet to the sea, nor any connection with the Columbia, or with the Colorado of the Gulf of California. He described some of these lakes as being large, with numerous streams, and even considerable rivers, falling into them. In fact, all concur in the general report of these interior rivers and lakes, and for want of understanding the force and power of evaporation, which so soon establishes an equilibrium between the loss and supply of waters, the fable of whirlpools and subterraneous outlets has gained belief, as the only imaginable way of carrying off the waters which have no visible discharge. The structure of the country would require this formation of interior lakes, for the waters which would collect between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, not being able to cross this formidable barrier, nor to get to the Columbia or the Colorado, must naturally collect into reservoirs, each of which would have its little system of streams and rivers to supply it. This would be the natural effect; and what I saw went to confirm it. The Great Salt Lake is a formation of this kind, and quite a large one; and having many streams, and one considerable river, 400 or 500 miles long, falling into it. This lake and river I saw and examined myself; and also saw the Wahsatch and Bear River Mountains which enclosed the waters of the lake on the east, and constitute, in that quarter, the rim of the Great Basin. Afterwards along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, where we travelled for forty-two days, I saw the line of lakes and rivers which lie at the foot of that sierra; and which sierra is the western rim of the basin. In going down Lewis's Fork, and the Main Columbia, I crossed only inferior streams coming in from the left, such as could draw their water from a short distance only; and I often saw the mountains at their heads, white with snow, which all accounts said divided the waters of the *desert* from those of the Columbia, and which could be no other than the range of mountains which form the rim of the basin on its northern

* *Narrative of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the Year 1842, and to Oregon and North California in the Years* 1843, 1844. By Brevet-Captain J. C. Fremont. Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo Place.

side. And in returning from California along the Spanish trail, as far as the head of the Santa Clara Fork of the Rio Virgen, I crossed only small streams making their way south to the Colorado, or lost in sand, as the Mo-hah-ve; while to the left, lofty mountains, their summits white with snow, were often visible, and which must have turned water to the north as well as to the south, and thus constituted, on this part, the southern rim of the basin. At the head of the Santa Clara Fork, and in the Vegas de Santa Clara, we crossed the ridge which parted the two systems of waters. We entered the basin at that point, and have travelled in it ever since, having its south-eastern rim (the Wahsatch Mountain) on the right, and crossing the streams which flow down into it. The existence of the basin is therefore an established fact in my mind; its extent and contents are yet to be better ascertained. It cannot be less than 400 or 500 miles each way, and must lie principally in the Alta California; the demarcation latitude of 42 degrees, probably cutting a segment from the north part of the rim. Of its interior but little is known. It is called a *desert*, and, from what I saw of it, sterility may be its prominent characteristic; but where there is so much water, there must be some *oasis*. The great river, and the great lake, reported, may not be equal to the report; but where there is so much snow, there must be streams; and where there is no outlet, there must be lakes to hold the accumulated waters, or sands to swallow them up. In this eastern part of the basin, containing Sevier, Utah, and the Great Salt Lakes, and the rivers and creeks falling into them, we know there is good soil and good grass, adapted to civilised settlements. In the western part, on Salmon-trout River, and some other streams, the same remark may be made.

"The contents of this Great Basin are yet to be examined. That it is peopled we know; but miserably and sparely. From all that I

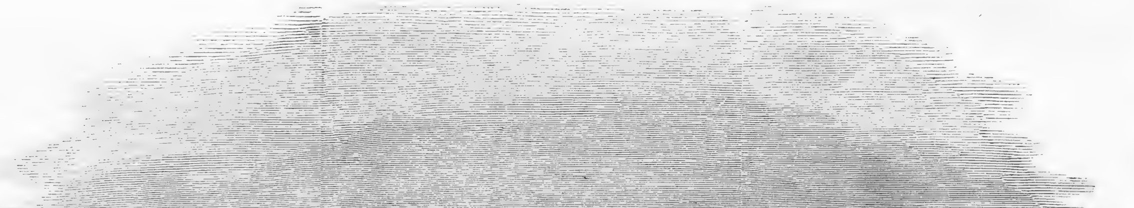


THE AMERICAN FALLS OF LEWIS FORK.

heard and saw, I should say that humanity here appeared in its lowest form, and in its most elementary state. Dispersed in single families, without fire-arms, eating seeds and insects, digging roots (and hence their name)—such is the condition of the greater part. Others are a degree higher, and live in communities upon some lake or river that supplies fish, and from which they repulse the miserable *digger*. The rabbit is the largest animal known in this desert; its flesh affords a little meat, and their bag-like covering is made of its skins. The wild sage is their only wood, and here it is of extraordinary size, sometimes a foot in diameter, and six or eight feet high. It serves for fuel, for building material, for shelter to the rabbits, and for some sort of covering for the feet and legs in cold weather. Such are the accounts of the inhabitants and productions of the Great Basin; and which, though imperfect, must have some foundation, and excite our desire to know the whole.

"The whole idea of such a desert and such a people is a novelty in our country, and excites Asiatic not American ideas. Interior basins, with their own systems of lakes and rivers, and often sterile, are common enough in Asia; people still in the elementary state of families, living in deserts, with no other occupation than the mere animal search for food, may still be seen in that ancient quarter of the globe; but in America such things are new and strange, unknown and unsuspected, and discredited when related. But I flatter myself that what is discovered, though not enough to satisfy curiosity, is sufficient to excite it, and that subsequent explorations will complete what has been commenced.

"This account of the Great Basin, it will be remembered, belongs to the Alta California, and has no application to Oregon, whose capabilities may justify a separate remark. Referring to my journal for particular descriptions, and for sectional boundaries between good and bad districts, I can only say, in general and comparative terms, that in that branch of agriculture which implies the cultivation of grains and staple crops, it would be inferior to the Atlantic



THE PYRAMID LAKE.

states, though many parts are superior for wheat; while in the rearing of flocks and herds it would claim a high place. Its grazing capabilities are great; and even in the indigenous grass now there an element of individual and national wealth may be found. In fact, the valuable grasses begin within 150 miles of the Missouri frontier, and extend to the Pacific Ocean. East of the Rocky Mountains it is the short curly grass, on which the buffalo delight to feed (whence its name of buffalo), and which is still good when dry and apparently dead. West of those mountains it is a larger growth, in clusters, and hence called bunch grass, and which has a second or fall growth. Plains and mountains both exhibit them; and I have seen good pasturage at an elevation of 10,000 feet. In this spontaneous product, the trading or travelling caravans can find subsistence for their animals; and in military operations any number of cavalry may be moved, and any number of cattle may be driven; and thus men and horses be supported on long expeditions, and even in winter in the sheltered situations.

"Commercially the value of the Oregon country must be great, washed as it is by the North Pacific Ocean; fronting Asia, producing many of the elements of commerce, mild and healthy in its climate; and becoming, as it naturally will, a thoroughfare for the East India and China trade."

Our cuts exhibit the open, desert-like character of the country to the east of the Rocky Mountains, and the romantic aspect of the rocky districts of Oregon. The Pyramid rock is believed to be a protruded mass of basalt.

In leaving the subject we have great pleasure in recommending Capt. Fremont's volume to general attention. It is a most entertaining, as well as an exact and scientific, history of a "new kingdom of the world."

THE PROPER STATION OF WOMAN.

There is no better guarantee for the security and welfare of society, than the just appreciation and constant maintenance of the position to which woman is manifestly entitled, in the all wise and benevolent arrangements of heaven. And yet, though this truth rests on a basis that can never be shaken, and commends itself to the judgment of every enlightened mind, it is disregarded or repudiated to an extent of which it is difficult to form an adequate idea. For the present we shall select only two classes of persons, who violate what we hold to be the essential and irrevocable principles of human happiness, who reap the inevitable consequences of their doings, and whom we can hold up as beacons to others, it they refuse in the glass we present to contemplate themselves.

To one of these classes belong the Simonians of France. The so-called founder of the sect was a member of one of the most distinguished families of the French nobility, but at the time of his death he had only one solitary disciple. The only man who understood his doctrines and adopted his opinions, became, therefore, the real founder of the sect, though it is a remarkable fact, that this primitive apostle soon lost the station he coveted. New adventurers, with more address, or, perhaps, more talent than himself, assigned to him a lower rank among adherents who meet in splendid buildings, and who number among themselves many of high rank.

With these Simonians must be associated, so far as the topic now under consideration is concerned, the Socialists, exclusively gathered from the humbler classes, who adopt entirely, or partially, the sentiments of Robert Owen. He, indeed, has repaired again to the United States of America, disappointed evidently with the conduct of his disciples here, and hoping, it may be, in the few remaining years or days of his life, to realise the objects on which his heart is avowedly set, but which as yet have eluded his grasp, like the gold which is fabled to appear where the rainbow touches the earth, and which the seeker has never yet found.

The Simonians and Socialists coincide in opinion in reference to woman. The latter have presented to view, as the engraving shows, their idea of her. This representation is to them what, in certain respects, the Venus de Medici is in art. Nor can it be denied that thousands of our countrymen are gazing on it from day to day, or that they are absorbed in the imagination it suggests, to the exclusion, so far as woman is concerned, of every other. Yet, after all, it does not exceed the idea of a living doll, the plaything of man's passions, the mere counterpart of his animal existence.

Now no sentiments can be more injurious than these to individuals or to society at large, because of their degradation of the female character. The very charm of those emotions excited in the individuals who feel an exclusive delight in each other's society, and a reciprocal admiration and confidence, constitutes the *moral* part of what is called love. With this, the fondness which may be connected with sensual profligacy is not for a moment to be compared. It belongs not to any grade of the community, but to every one who resolves to enjoy it, from the palace of the sovereign to the humble abode against whose wall the Christmas rose is just blossoming, or the still more lowly room which has no such ornament.

Here love his golden shafts employs, here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Here reigns and revels.

And whatever be the code that blots out this fact, whether it be that of St. Simon or Robert Owen, or any other fanatic hereafter to appear, certain it is that the treatment of woman which arises in consequence, is as fatal to the happiness of individuals, as to the well-being of society.

"It is at the first view," says Mr. Justice Blackstone, "astonishing to consider the number of lineal ancestors which every man has within no very great number of degrees; and so many different bloods is a man said to contain in his veins, as he hath lineal ancestors. Of these he hath two in the first ascending line, his own parents; he hath four in the second, the parents of his father and mother; eight in the third; and by the same rule of progression he hath a hundred and twenty in the seventh; a thousand and twenty-four in the tenth; and at the twentieth above a million of ancestors, as common arithmetic will demonstrate." The accumulation of collateral kindred is still more surprising: "for if we only suppose each couple of our ancestors to have left one with another two children, and each of these children to have left on an average two more, (and without such a supposition the human species must be daily diminishing), we shall find that all of us have now subsisting near two hundred and seventy millions of kindred in the fifteenth degree, at the same distance from the several common ancestors as ourselves, besides those who are one or two descents nearer to or further from the common stock, who may amount to as many more. And if this calculation should appear incompatible with the number of the inhabitants upon the earth (or in any country), it is because by intermarriages among the several descendants from the same ancestor, a hundred or a thousand modes of consanguinity may be consolidated in one person, or he may be related to us in a hundred or a thousand different ways." It is this wonderful network of relationship, by which society is interwoven indissolubly together.

The feelings thus arising are, indeed, truly valuable in themselves, as a part of the happiness of the world, and they would still be most valuable, even were no other beneficial influence to flow from them. But, precious as they are in this respect, we are not to regard them as extending only to the individuals themselves, and beginning and ceasing with their enjoyments. It diffuses itself to an extent which admits of no calculation. The chief value of these relations is diffused over all mankind. It is to be traced in that character of refinement which it has given to society at large, and with which love extends its delightful humanising influence, even to those who may pass through life without feeling its more direct and immediate charms. It is thus like that of sunshine, which even the blind enjoy, in the warmth which it produces, though they are incapable of distinguishing the light from which it flows.

But there is another class, and a large one too, in which woman is degraded from her proper station. It is formed of those who allow her to be secluded in cloisters or nunneries under a profession of devotedness to a religious life. The entrance on this course is called "taking the veil;" and the unconscious victim, generally from fifteen years of age, is, in Spain, the object of special attention from the community that she prefers, who usually address her by the name of "bride." Attired in a splendid dress, and decked with the jewels of all her family and friends, she takes public leave of them; visits, on her way to the convent, several other nunneries, to receive expressions of admiration from their inmates; and even the crowd, as she passes, utter their blessings. As she approaches the church of

ROBERT OWEN EXHIBITING THE PICTURE OF A WOMAN DRESSED, AND PROPORTIONED ACCORDING TO THE SIMONIAN STANDARD OF FEMALE PERFECTION.

her monastery, the priest, who is to perform the ceremony, meets her at the door, and conducts her to the altar, amidst the sound of bells and musical instruments. Her dress as a nun is now blessed by an ecclesiastic, and, after embracing her parents and nearest relatives, she is led to a small door next to the double grating, which separates the nun's choir from the body of the church. A curtain is drawn

A WOMAN "CUT OFF OUT OF THE LAND OF THE LIVING."

while the abbess cuts off her hair, and strips her of all her worldly ornaments; and, on its removal, she appears surrounded by the nuns, bearing lighted tapers, her face being covered with the veil, which is fixed on her head by a wreath of flowers. She afterwards appears behind the grating which separates the visitors from the inmates of the convent. In some instances the parting visit is omitted, and the sight of the novice in her veil is the last which for a year is allowed to her parents. On the day she takes the vow they see her again, but never to behold her more, unless, indeed, when she is laid in the grave.

In some nunneries there is little rigour exercised; but in others, young and delicate females are exposed to a life of privation and hardship. Their dress is a tunic of sackcloth, tied round the waist with a knotted rope. No linen is allowed, either for clothing or bedding; its substitute is the coarsest woollen, even during the burning summers of the south of Spain. In winter, the only addition is a mantle of sackcloth; while their feet, without shoes or stockings, but shod with sandals are exposed to the piercing cold. A band of coarse linen, bound six or eight times round the head, is worn by the Capuchin nuns, in remembrance, it is said, of the crown of thorns; and this band is not allowed to be taken off, even during a fever. Among these, all communication between parents and children ends in taking the vows.

That there is often much to endure in such circumstances, might be shown by many facts. Thus a writer, one high in rank as an ecclesiastic of the church of Rome, but afterwards enlightened to see its errors, says:—"I had a sister, amiable and good in a superior degree. . . . At the age of twenty, she left an infirm mother to the care of servants and strangers, and shut herself up in a convent, where she was not allowed to see even the nearest relations. With a delicate frame, requiring every indulgence to support health, she embraced a rule which denied her the comforts of the lowest class of society. A coarse woollen frock fretted her skin her feet had no covering buy shoes open at the toes, that the might expose them to the col of a brick floor; a couch of bar planks was her bed, and an unfurnished cell her dwelling. Disease soon filled her conscience with fears, and I had often to endure the torture of witnessing her agonies at the confessional. I left her when I quitted Spain, dying much too slowly for her only chance of relief. I wept bitterly, yet I could not be so cruel as to wish her alive."

"In the province of Biscay," says Inglis, "females profess at a very early age. Their novicies generally commence about fifteen; and at the expiration of a year they take the veil. A nun must carry into the convent about 30,000 reals (300*l.*); and to La Merced and Santa Monica, considerably more. I ascertained, from a source of the most authentic kind, that three fourths of the nuns who take the veil, at this early age, die of a decline within four years." He thinks the climate and situation of some of the convents account, in part, for this mortality; but adds, "I should incline to attribute a greater influence to causes more immediately referable to the unhappy and unnatural condition of those who are shut out from the common privileges, hopes, and enjoyments of their kind."

It becomes then the imperative duty of all to protest against such enormous evils, and to claim for woman her proper place. That place is *in* society, exercising all her attributes, and maintaining her mental and moral dignity. Well has the poet Cowper spoken of

The sex whose presence *civilises ours*.

To woman's virtues, so lovely in themselves, we owe, indeed, a large part of the virtue of which as men we boast. Her intellectual graces, which are the chief embellishments of life, shedding over it at once a gaiety and tenderness which nothing else could diffuse, soften down the asperities of our harsher intellect. To woman we owe the patience which bears so well every grief but those which ourselves occasion, and which feels those sorrows with intenser suffering only from that value, above all other possessions, which is attached to *our* regard.

Warriors and statesmen have their meed of praise,
And what they do or suffer men record;
But the long sacrifice of woman's days
Passes without a thought — without a word;
And many a holy struggle for the sake
Of duties sternly, faithfully fulfilled, —
For which the anxious mind must watch and wake,
And the strong feelings of the heart be stilled, —
Goes by unheeded as the summer's wind,
And leaves no memory and no trace behind.
Yet, it may be, more lofty courage dwells
In one meek heart which braves an adverse fate,
Than his whose ardent soul indignant swells,
Warm'd by the fight, or cheered through high debate.
The soldier dies surrounded; could he live
Alone to suffer, and *alone* to strive?

To woman, too, we owe the compassion which is so ready to soothe our sorrows, and without which, perhaps, we should rarely think that one of the noblest privileges is the mitigation of suffering, the relief of misery—— Let then women have the place universally assigned her in the appointments of God.

Royal Polytechnic Institution.—The extensive apartments, theatres, and galleries of this noble establishment were crowded both morning and evening during last week, and on some more particular days it was not without some difficulty that access could be obtained to many parts of the building. The visitors were well rewarded by the sight of the various models, many in full operation. Atmospheric railways, chromatrope, physioscope, microscope, spinning machine dissolving views, diving bell, and a number of interesting objects, which in their aggregate power brought mobs of the more rational enjoyers of a holiday. There have recently been introduced here some very important models of scientific inventions, which deserve a longer and more particular notice than can be at present given, and what the lovers of science should go and examine. The lectures form one of the most interesting branches of this institution, and therefore cannot be well passed over in silence. The subject on which Dr. John Ryan is at present engaged is the potato disease, in which he points out the most probable causes, and also a way to render those already in the most decayed state available for culinary purposes. Dr. Bachhoffner continues his lectures on natural philosophy. The musical department is one also which deserves mention, it is under the immediate direction of Doctor Wallis.

The New Royal Exchange Improvements.—The ancient Church of St. Benet Fink.—The ancient church of St. Benet Fink, Threadneedle Street, which was built by Sir C. Wren shortly after the fire of London, and the steeple of which was taken down some time ago, will be removed in a few weeks, for the purpose of having the approaches enlarged to the New Royal Exchange, the sale of it, by Mr. Pullen, the auctioneer, having been directed by order of the committee. The interior fittings and the pews (of which there are about forty) are constructed of oak. The pulpit, with the sounding-board and reading-desk, is formed of oak, richly carved. The altar-piece is of the same material, handsomely gilt, and ornamented with columns and fine paintings. Altogether, there is about 4000 feet of oak. Among the property is a painting of Moses and Aaron. The poor-box is of carved oak, and on the lock is the date of 1683.

Colosseum.—The increase of visitors to this magic palace of exhibitions is beyond all former precedent. It is crowded both day and evening since the prices were reduced; and we have no doubt the proprietors will find their interest in keeping it on the same terms, as it is now in the power of every person to visit it at the present prices.

RECOVERED MANUSCRIPT OF ARIOSTO.

We mentioned some weeks ago, on the authority of the Italian journals, that Signor Innocenzo Giampieri, conservator of the Palatine library of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, had discovered the manuscript of a large portion of an unpublished epic poem by Ariosto, entitled "Rinoldo Ardito" (Orlando the Bold). Signor Giampieri has since published a notice of this manuscript; from which we extract the following details:—

"The manuscript in question," he says, "bears the title of 'Rinaldo Ardito.' It was in July last that I discovered this precious manuscript in a village of the Ferrarese; and I was fortunate enough immediately to effect its purchase. The manuscript is incomplete; but there is every reason to suppose that it is entirely in the handwriting of the illustrious author of the 'Orlando Furioso;' for it resembles, in its most minute particulars, the autographs of Ariosto which are preserved at Ferrara, and with which I have carefully compared it. It appears that, on the death of Ariosto, in 1533, his relations and friends were wholly ignorant of the existence of the 'Rinaldo Ardito,' for his son, Virginio Ariosto, makes no mention of it in his 'Memoirs of the Ariosto Family,' published at the time, and in which he gives the most circumstantial details relative to his father's works. It was only so long after as 1551, that a Florentine biographer, Antonio Francesca Dona, in a sort of catalogue, entitled 'Liberia,' mentioned it in these terms:—'Ludovico Ariosto, Rinaldo Ardito, dodici canti.' But shortly afterwards Giovan Batista Pigria and Girolamo Garolfo, historiographers to Alphonso II., and two distinguished literary men, Muzzuchelli and Barotti, denied the existence of the 'Rinaldo Ardito;' and accused Dona of having wantonly invented the title. Girolamo Baruffaldi, in his 'Biography of Ariosto,' published about the middle of the last century, cites the work in question, and says that he has himself seen a manuscript which contains 244 stanzas, some of which he transcribes. There is every reason to suppose that the manuscript which Baruffaldi mentions is the very one now in my possession, for the number of stanzas is the same, and those quoted by him are word for word in my copy. The 244 stanzas now found form the third, fourth, and fifth cantos complete, and portions of the second and sixth. The remainder of the poem is wanting. It appears, from the fragments of the sixth canto, in which the author speaks of the battle of Pavia and the capture of Francis I., that the 'Rinaldo Ardito' was composed by Ariosto in 1525, nine years after the publication of the earliest edition of the 'Orlando Furioso,' and eight years before the author's death in 1533. The manuscript in my possession has been written very rapidly, and is full of erasures and corrections in every stanza, which made its reading very difficult. But I have succeeded in perfectly deciphering it, and have made a copy, which will be immediately submitted to publication.—*Athenæum*.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

On Friday last, at the opening of this institution after the customary vacation, two splendid models, measuring twelve feet long and six feet wide, of the celebrated Athenian structure familiarly known as the Parthenon were exhibited to the public. One represents that renowned temple in its present most dilapidated condition, and the other conveys to the visitor the idea of the artist, Mr. Lucas, as to what it originally appeared when in its pristine glory. These models have been constructed at great expense and labour by their ingenious author. The following extract from a letter recently received from a gentleman at Athens may not be out of place at this period, and may be read with some degree of interest by our numerous subscribers.

"This most celebrated remnant of antiquity remains concealed from your eager eyes during the ascent of the hill of the Areopagus by the low Turkish and Venetian walls, round which runs the tortuous path. These and the gay painted snug looking town beneath impart so different a character to the scene, that a doubt will creep over you as to this being of a verity the subject of your day dreams, round which departed school hexameters shed a painful glory. The guard-house, and the German cross belts and pipe-clay mounting guard where the men of Marathon were wont of yore, keeps up the delusion. Yet a little while, O patient pilgrim! and on your right stands a magnificent propylia; but not even now, till you reach the topmost step, does the glory of the Parthenon break upon you. Well, a rhapsody is pardonable even in 1845, and fortunate is the man who gets his well over before the temple of Theseus is converted into a terminus for the great Peloponnesian line, and levellers and theodolites invade the sacred battle fields of Greece. Were nothing remaining, however, but these marble steps, the memory of the mighty men of old, who gathered up their chlamydis and put out their sandalled feet to ascend them, would rouse the poetry of your nature even with the whistle of the engine in your ear, and a first class train ticket in your pocket."

We cannot allow this notice to pass without impressing upon the minds of all lovers of antiquity, and that glorious art of which the Parthenon has for so many years stood the grandest monument, that a visit to these models would amply repay their trouble; in which they can see the original position of those noble friezes which adorn the walls of the Elgin saloon, and which were sold some years since to the trustees of this institution by the nobleman with whose name they are now familiarly associated.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS HOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—If you think proper to reprint the lines which appeared in your paper of this morning, with the enclosed translation, you will perhaps enable me in this humble way to interest some of your many readers, not only in poor Hood's great merits, but also in the necessities of those whose lot it was to watch his own "Death Bed," and to survive in want as well as sorrow that highly-gifted but much neglected man.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

Jan 6. A DAILY READER.

"THE DEATH BED."

BY THOMAS HOOD.

"We watch'd her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

"So silently we seem'd to speak,
So slowly mov'd about,
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her living out.

"Our very hopes belied her fears,
Our fears our hopes belied—
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

"For when the morn came dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelids clos'd—she had
Another morn than ours."

LATINE.

Nocte nos totâ gemitus cientem
Vidimus lenes, ubicunque vivax
Æstus huc illuc tremulos agebat
Pectore fluctus.

Vocibus sic nos inhiare raris,
Sic pedem visi tenuisse, tanquam
Illa sic posset refici, novamque
Ducere vitam.

Spemque nos inter dubii metumque
Ludimur—jam tunc obiisse mortem
Visa dormitans, moriens obire est
Visa soporem.

Nam simul tristem reparârat ortum
Lux, quiescentes oculos resignans
Illa jam soles alios, suumque
Lumen habebat.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

"The king doth hold his revels here to-night."

The *sombre* appearance of London, which strikes almost every one at the present season, was relieved on Tuesday night by the gay and luminous exhibitions made in the shops appropriated to the sale of Twelfth Cakes. Upon the celebration of the Epiphany (observed on the 6th of January) every thing seems *coloré de rose*. Smart shopwomen display their best costume, whilst the ornaments in the shops are gorgeous palaces, solemn temples, and a profusion of sweets. The ice-crowned offerings to Old Time, decorated with allegorical figures, fruits, and flowers, are the *beau ideal* of children; even the adults themselves give these seasonable appendages to mirth, a hearty welcome. We observed upon the tops of some of the cakes various laughable allusions. The dissolution of the Government, or change of ministers, was marked by Lord John Russell in the character of *Diogenes*, with his lanthorn, looking for honest men—Sir Robert Peel appeared as the *Artful Dodger*. Under a delicious aerostatic globe, commonly called a baloon, the following question was put:—"What trade is carried on by a balloon?" Answer—"*Hair-cutting*." The Oregon territory gave rise to a sweet poetical effusion:—

"Oregon! Oregon! now at stake,
To Yankee stomachs is a mere plum-cake;
England cries 'Stop! you must not eat it all;
My share I'll have, though it be large or small."

The devices applicable to past events were multifarious, and calculated to produce broad grins in the joyous parties which usually celebrate the last of the Christmas festivities.

A general opinion prevails that Twelfth-night dispels the sorrows of life. Home is made happy; domestic circles are formed; and the infantine mind amused by the election of kings and queens. Happily the potentates thus created are not permitted to rule to the injury of their subjects; but, on the contrary, they are endowed with authority for the good of all. Tyranny or misconduct would in most cases lead to the expulsion of royalty from the family circle. The cake is cut up, and each is entitled to a slice, after drawing some comic character, which by its peculiar application renders the drawer a subject for fun and drollery during the evening. High and low joined last evening in the good old custom, and amongst statesmen the ins and the outs afforded fine fun for politicians.

THE ANTWERP STEAMER, PRINCESS VICTORIA, Captain Jackson, arrived very early on Thursday morning. She had both wind and tide to contend against; but the passage from the quay of Antwerp to St. Katharine's Wharf, Tower, was, notwithstanding, made in nineteen hours.

PLANS DEPOSITED WITH THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

The following is an enumeration of various undertakings proposed to be carried out in connection with the railway communication of the country, the necessary plans for which have been deposited with the Private Bill Office:—

1. Birkenhead Commissioners' Docks.
2. Bognor Docks and Pier.
3. Campletown Harbour.
4. Clyde Docks.
5. Glasgow Harbour and Monkland Junction Canal.
6. Harwich Docks.
7. Herculaneum (Liverpool) Docks.
8. Holyhead Docks.
9. Lambeth and Westminster Suspension Bridge.
10. Liverpool Docks.
11. London Sewage Company.
12. Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company.
13. Morecombe Bay Establishment.
14. Plymouth Great Western Docks.
15. Poole Harbour.
16. Porthdynllaen Harbour and Docks.
17. Portsea Pier.
18. Ranelagh Suspension Bridge.
19. Severn Navigation.
20. Sunderland Dock.
21. Swansea Docks.
22. Thames Embankment.
23. Tynemouth Docks.
24. Western-super-Mare Pier.
25. Wexford Harbour Improvement.

PERSONS LIABLE TO BE DRAWN FOR THE MILITIA.—As it is now certain that a ballot, after the usual manner, will ere long be taken for persons to serve in the militia, we will briefly state the leading circumstances which render persons liable and non-liable to be drawn:—1. No person under the age of 18, or over the age of 45, is liable, whether he has property or not. 2. Any party who has once been drawn cannot be drawn a second time. 3. Any person having two children is exempt, provided he is not worth 100*l*. 4. Any individual having 100*l*, however large his family may be, is liable to be drawn. If disqualified by lameness, or otherwise, he must find a substitute. 5. Personal disqualifications on the part of individuals not worth 100*l*., will render them non-liable, if certified to by the surgeon.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—The completion of this work has, at length, been determined on by the Woods and Forests; and to this effect a communication has been made to the artists to whom the commissions have been confided, by the Earl of Lincoln. The subjects proposed for the four *bassi relievi* are, the victories of Cape St. Vincent, Copenhagen, the Nile, and Trafalgar; and the sculptors appointed to execute these works are Mr. Watson, Mr. Woodington, Mr. Carew, and Mr. Ternouth. The four lions will be executed by Mr. Lough. The relieved works will be in bronze; the lions in stone or granite. Many complaints have been lately made of the state in which this truly national monument had been left, and it is most gratifying to find they have been heard in the proper quarter.—*Art Union*.

AFTER THE RETURN OF THE CORPORATION from Windsor, on Saturday last, the lord mayor entertained, at the Mansion House, the lord mayor of Dublin and the Irish deputation who accompanied him, together with about forty members of the corporation of London.

Nothing could be better devised than NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT to suit the ever-variable nature of our climate, forming as it now does, not only the *sine qua non* of the railway traveller, but is equally so adapted for any gentleman taking out-door exercise. It may be said distinctly to mark the costume of the nineteenth century, if that is rightly called marked which is only conspicuous for an unpretending and graceful bearer, the wearer feeling so much at ease. Certainly, as an over-coat, it is patronised highly, and is also a general public favourite, being so peculiarly English, and avoiding all foreign extravagance of style. It must be acknowledged as a vast improvement over the old great coat, associated in our remembrance with an uncomfortable sensation of tight buttonings, which from its very clumsiness defeated its object, the warmth of the person, as interfering with the proper circulation of the blood. The principal hues are black, blue, brown, and olive; also the clerical mixture called Oxford, and can be had of the patentees, or only of the most respectable clothiers out of London. Every winter Paletot is Three Guineas, and is stamped in the lining with the words, "Registered 6 and 7 Vic. cap. 65." H. J. and D. Nicoll, 114. Regent Street, London.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Tradesman should visit the London Bank of Industry, No. 8. Margaret Street, Oxford Street, instituted for the interchange of all kinds of useful property, It is unconnected with sect or party, and well deserves encouragement.

J. J. "Exchange" is among the number of things which mankind have yet to study; and, whenever the subject shall be studied calmly, dispassionately, and thoroughly, it will be discovered, and universally admitted, that the especial curse of the human race is a false system of Exchange, growing out of unjust Money Laws and an unsound system of Currency.

Enquirer. Gold is a very scarce metal, fixed by an absurd law at one invariable price, and made the foundation of the whole circulation of the country—capable of being monopolised by a few individuals—liable to be taken away by foreign loans or foreign payments, or hoarded by private persons at home—subject to be removed in times of panic or political excitement—and, at best, totally inadequate to represent the exchangeable wealth of the country, or to keep pace with its increasing power of production. The industry of the productive classes is thereby unjustly placed at the mercy of the money holder, who may exact what terms he chooses of the productive classes, whose energies sink under the unequal competition with the power of gold; poverty, vice, and crime increase; a debasement of the national morals ensues; and a desperate competition for gold endangers the whole frame of society. The whole people should unite to procure a currency co-extensive with the exchangeable wealth of Society, without which they cannot nor ought not to expect to be relieved from their pecuniary difficulties.

An Englishman may be asked what is wealth but food, clothing, houses, and all other necessaries and comforts produced by the industry of the population. Currency is money—the instrument whereby we effect an interchange of the comforts and conveniences of civilised life. Money should be the representative of the *exchangeable wealth in existence*. It should be obtainable by all in exchange for value produced. And it should exchange at any time for wealth already produced. This would preserve a healthy principle of supply and demand, and is the only proper use for money. At present there exists in Great Britain and Ireland, insured property, exclusive of land and mines, to the amount of 120*l*. per head for the whole population, and only 38*s*. per head, in gold and paper money, to represent the same, including the Bank of England, the Joint Stock, and Private Banks.

J. C., Paris, should remember that there is already a French pictorial newspaper.

P. D. L. should apply to the Marine Glue Works, Limehouse.

J. B. is thanked for his note about the Mission Festival in Melton Street.

Eclair. A subscription was set on foot for raising some testimonial to Sidney Bernard, the surgeon, but the friends of the deceased philanthropist declared an objection to such a step, and the plan was, we regret to say, abandoned.

TO PREVENT CONFUSION and irregularity, the payments of Annual Subscribers must be made in advance to obtain numbered receipts and participation in the Gifts of the Pictorial Times.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the week ending January 17.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 0	2 19	2 37	2 56	3 13	3 28	3 41	4 1	4 16	4 31	4 48	5 3

THE CHURCH.

Mr. Newman and his friends will remove from Littlemore to a college near Birmingham, where they will pursue their ecclesiastical studies under the superintendence of the Right Rev. Drs. Walsh and Wiseman, bishops of the Midland District. The Rev. Messrs. Capes, Collyns, Neave, and Estcourt remain at Prior Park, near Bath; Mr. Oakeley enters at St. Edmund's College, in the diocese of London.

Mr. Simpson, of St. John's College, Oxford, has, we understand, been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The re-opening of the choir of our venerable cathedral was solemnised by divine service on Tuesday, when a crowded congregation assembled, including the principal families of the county and city, all of whom expressed great admiration of the taste and judgment with which the work of restoration and improvement has been effected. The sermon was preached by the lord bishop of the diocese, from Haggai. i. 3, 4.—"Then came the word of the Lord by Haggai the prophet, saying, It is time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste?"

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool on Wednesday were 5000 to 6000 bales, nearly all to the trade, at full prices. American at 4*d*. per lb., and under, was not so easy to buy.

There are accounts a few days later from the Cape of Good Hope, but they contain no news of particular interest. The state of the frontier was tranquil, and despite occasional alarms, there had been no actual outbreak. Sales of land had been made at an advance of 25 per cent. upon the prices of the year previous.

A very marked improvement has occurred in the value of the British securities, and there is much buoyancy observable. The payment of the dividends assists the market, and with the purchases for the Sinking Fund, already commenced, the Bulls will perhaps be encouraged to operate. Consols have been 94⅞ to 95⅜ for present transfer, and 95 to 95¼ ⅜ for the 16th instant. Bank Stock has been up to 205 and 206. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. have been 97½ to 98¼; and the Three per Cents. 95⅜ to 95⅞. Exchequer bills are up to 28*s*. and 30*s*. premium.

The Foreign Investments have been heavy. Spanish Three per Cents. at 39⅛; Portuguese Four per Cents. at 58; and Mexican at 31; Brazilian New Stock is worth 78. Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. are at 98.

The Share Market does not appear to have improved *pari passu* with Stocks, but is rather firmer.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	205	India Stock	—
3 per Cent. Red.	95⅞	Ditto Bonds	40
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	South Sea Old Annuities	—
3¼ per Cent. Red.	95⅞	Ditto New Annuities	—
New 3¼ per Cent.	98⅛	Ex. Bills 1000*l*. 1½*d*.	31 pm
New 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 500*l*.	29 pm
Long Annuities to expire—		Ditto Small	29 pm
Jan. 1860	10½	Bank Stock for Act.	—
Oct. 1859	—	Consols for Act.	95¼
Jan. 1860	—	India Stock for Act.	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Bonds	84	Spanish 5 per Cent.	—
Colombian 6 per Cent.	—	Ditto 3 per Cent.	39¾
Cuba Bonds 6 per Cent.	—	French 3 per Cent.	—
Danish 3 per Cent.	—	Dutch 2½ per Cent.	—
Peruvian 6 per Cent.	41⅞	Ditto 4 per Cent.	—

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

BANKRUPT.—J. COE, Sise Lane, Bucklesbury, London, money scrivener.—E. EEDLE, Chancery Lane, London, bookseller.—G. SEAGRAVE NEALE, Portsea, Hants, innkeeper.—D. W. LUCAS, Mark Lane, City, hemp dealer.—H. LE JEUNE, St. Albans, maltster.—R. HEADINGTON, Bath, laceman.—C. BARBER, Brindle, Lancashire, calico printer.—T. C. W. PIERCE, Manchester, merchant.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, JAN. 6.

BANKRUPTS.—R. HULSE, Little Tower Street, chemist.—G. SIMKIN, late of Faversham, tailor.—J. J. CLARK, Hounslow, Twickenham, and Westbury-upon-Trym, builder.—W. INSALL, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire, auctioneer.—J. J. CLARK, Westbury-upon-Trym, Glocestershire, builder. J. SIMPSON, Leeds, woolstapler.—J. BRETHERICK, Bramley, Yorkshire, dyer.—T. HEPPELL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber merchant.—G. E. SCHULTZ and H. W. CARR, Liverpool, stockbroker.—S. BROWN, Denton, hat manufacturer.—W. GROSVENOR, Stoke-upon-Trent, ironfounder.—T. NASH, jun., Stourbridge, builder.—G. GREENSTOCK, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, ironmonger.—W. GAY, Cheltenham, builder.

MARKETS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY PRICES OF CORN, &c., ending Jan. 3. 1845.—Last week, wheat, 55*s*. 1*d*., barley, 31*s*. 11*d*.; oats, 22*s*. 3*d*.; rye, 33*s*. 6*d*.; beans, 37*s*. 9*d*.; peas, 39*s*. 1*d*. Six weeks, wheat, 57*s*. 6*d*.; barley 32*s*. 7*d*.; oats, 23*s*. 7*d*.; rye, 34*s*. 7*d*.; beans, 40*s*. 0*d*.; peas, 42*s*. 4*d*. Duty, wheat, 15*s*. 0*d*.; barley, 6*s*. 0*d*.; oats, 5*s*. 0*d*.; rye, 8*s*. 6*d*.; beans, 2*s*. 6*d*.; peas, 1*s*. 0*d*.

REGENT'S PARK HAY MARKET.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 90*s*. to 92*s*.; clover ditto, 70*s*. to 75*s*.; superior clover, 108*s*. to 112*s*.; inferior ditto, 88*s*. to 95*s*.; straw, 32*s*. to 34*s*. per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 3*l*. 8*s*. to 4*l*. 8*s*.; clover ditto, 4*l*. 8*s*. to 5*l*. 15*s*.; oat straw, 1*l*. 8*s*. to 1*l*. 10*s*. per load. Wheat straw, 1*l*. 10*d*. to 1*l*. 12*s*. per load. Trade at the above quotations.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow Hay, 3*l*. 8*s*. to 4*l*. 10*s*.; clover ditto, 4*l*. 10*s*. to 5*l*. 15*s*.; oat straw, 1*l*. 8*s*. to 1*l*. 10*s*. per load. Wheat straw, 1*l*. 10*s*. to 1*l*. 13*s*. per load. Supply good, and trade dull.

NEW HUNGERFORD MARKET.—Fish Market: turbots, 5*s*. to 20*s*.; brills, 2*s*. 6*d*. to 16*s*.; codfish, 4*s*. to 20*s*.; haddocks, 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.; whitings, 6*d*. to 1*s*.; mackarel 8*d*. to 1*s*.; and lobsters, 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. each; soles, 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per pair; smelts, 1*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*.; fresh herrings, 2*s*. 0*d*. per dozen., and Thames flounders, 2*s*. per dozen; salmon, 2*s*. to 3*s*., and eels 10*d*. to 1*s*. per lb. Supply moderate, trade same.—Poultry, Game, and Meat Markets; Prices here remain as last quoted; supply moderate, trade dull.

SOUTHALL, JAN. 7.—We had a very steady general demand here to-day, and prices were well supported. Beef, from 2*s*. 10*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; mutton, 3*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. 2*d*.; veal, 4*s*. 4*d*. to 5*s*. 2*d*.; and pork, 4*s*. to 5*s*. 0*d*. per 8lbs.

ROMFORD, JAN. 7.—Prime beasts and sheep moved off steadily at full prices, otherwise the trade ruled heavily.—Beef, from 3*s*. 0*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; mutton, 3*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. 2*d*.; veal, 4*s*. 2*d*. to 5*s*.; and pork, 4*s*. 10*d*. to 5*s*. per 8lbs. Suckling calves, 18*s*. to 30*s*.; quarter-old store pigs, 16*s*. to 20*s*.; and milch cows, 16*l*. to 19*l*. each.

NEWPORT NEW WHOLESALE MARKET.—Prices per 8lb. by the carcase:—Beef, 3*s*. 4*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; mutton, 3*s*. 4*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; veal, 4*s*. 0*d*. to 5*s*. 0*d*.; pork, 3*s*. 8*d*. to 5*s*. 0*d*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

In Dublin, the lady of Major Ricketts, Royal Scotts Greys, of a son.

At 23. Grosvenor Square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stanley, of a daughter.

At Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, the lady of Major-General Frederick, C.B., of a son.

MARRIED.

At Putney, R. Hull Terrell, Esq., of Bernard Street, Russell Square, to Anne, daughter of T. Kingsbury, Esq.

At Clifton, Henry Austin Bruce, Esq., of Duffron St. Nicholas, Glamorgan, to Annabella, daughter of R. Beadon, Esq.

At Temple Martin Church, Cork, R. Tonson Rye, Esq., of Rye Court, to Mary, daughter of Henry Baldwin, Esq., of Mount Pleasant.

At Kennington, Charles Gates, Esq., of Plumstead Common, to Emma, daughter of the late T. Cleeve, Esq., E. I. Co.'s home service.

At Naples, M. Adolphe Auguste de Sturler, of Berne, Switzerland, to Henrietta Knox, daughter of the late Bishop of Derry.

DIED.

At Parsonstown, Ireland, Major Stephen Collins, formerly of the 61st regiment, aged 85 years.

At Blackheath, Catharine, wife of Samuel Brasier, Esq., of York Terrace, Regent's Park.

At Fulham, Sarah, daughter of the late B. Paterson, Esq., of Wimbledon.

In his 87th year, Mr. Charles Pratt, of Cambridge.

Hannah, wife of Mr. David Levy, of Oxford Street, aged 65.

NATIONAL TABLEAUX OF PUBLIC INTEREST. The ROYAL FAMILY AT HOME, consisting of the Queen and Prince Albert caressing their lovely children; the grouping, colouring, &c., by Madame Tussaud; the models, portraiture, &c., by F. Tussaud; the costumes by Mrs. J. Tussaud. No expense has been spared to render this worthy of patronage.
"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—*Times*.
Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

MR. CARTER'S MAMMOTH HORSE. The colossal horse, "General Washington," the property of Mr. Carter, the Lion King, which has recently been exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, has been visited by many thousand persons, including the nobility and gentry, who have unanimously declared that he is the most extraordinary animal in the world. The press has spoken in the highest terms of this remarkable animal. The facetious "Punch" says,
"Oh give me but my mammoth steed,
My horse of wondrous height, &c."
"General Washington" is the largest horse in the world, and will be exhibited by Mr. Carter for a short time previous to his departure to America, at Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, from 11 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 1s.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS.—The original large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, showing on a surface of 420 square feet the whole of the hostile armies as they were disposed and engaged when the illustrious Wellington gained the victory.
The new model shows the grand charge of the British Cavalry led by the Marquis of Anglesey, and the Infantry by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate presence of the immortal Wellington.
Open from Eleven morning till Nine evening. Admission to each Model, One Shilling. Children, half-price.
*** Half-price from 7 to 9 Evening.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Milk Street, Cheapside.—Established by Act of Parliament, and under the superintendence of the Corporation of London.—Head Master, the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., of Queen's College, Oxford.—This SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, after the Christmas vacation, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13. Persons desirous of entering their sons as pupils may obtain prospectuses of the school, containing also particulars of the foundation scholarships, exhibitions to the Universities, and other advantages attached to it, together with forms of application for admission, at the Secretary's office, between the hours of ten and four. Two of the masters receive boarders.
THOMAS BREWER, Secretary.

BERDOE'S WINTER OVER COATS, TRAVELLING WRAPPERS, and Outside Garments of all kinds, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. Now completed for the present season, a large stock of first-rate garments, of which an inspection may be confidently invited. General price of lighter kinds from 40s. to 50s.; of the stouter, 50s. to 60s., either selected from stock, or made to order, all slop or inferior goods being strictly excluded. W. Berdoe, Tailor, Over-Coat Maker, and Waterproofer, 69. Cornhill (North side). W. B. feels it proper to state that attaching his name and label to garments NOT made by him, is one of the various attempts now making to mislead.

GLYPHOGRAPHY, or ENGRAVED DRAWING, patented for printing illustrations after the manner of woodcuts. See Tabley Hall, in No. 130. of this paper. Office, 79. Shoe Lane, Fleet Street.
This invention is peculiarly adapted for artists and amateurs, as by any other process the drawing, however masterly it may be traced, is finished by the hand of a mechanic, and, as is too often the case, completely destroying the life and character of a superior production.
This invention is also particularly suited for manufacturers' pattern books, maps, plans, and bankers' cheques, greatly economising the cost by means of rendering the two operations of copper-plate and the printer's type press into one complete and economical process.
Parties waited on with specimens, and estimates given by addressing a line to
Mr. H. G. COLLINS, Manager.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.—The largest assortment of STOVES and FENDERS, as well as GENERAL IRONMONGERY IN THE WORLD, is now on sale at RIPPON and BURTON's extensive warehouses. Bright steel fenders, to 4 feet, from 30s. each; ditto ditto, with ormolu ornaments, from 60s.; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10s. 6d.; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 9s.; 4 feet, 11s.; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; bright register stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, from 5 guineas; ditto ditto with ormolu ornaments, from 9l. 0s.; black dining-room register stoves, 2 feet, 18s.; 3 feet, 27s.; bed-room register stoves, 2 feet, 16s.; 3 feet, 24s. The new economical Thermio stove, with fender and radiating hearthplate, from 8l. 0s.; fire irons, for chambers, 1s. 9d. per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6s. 6d.; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of fire irons with ormolu and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in furnishing ironmongery 30 per cent. under any other house. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free.
RIPPON and BURTON'S STOCK of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY is literally THE LARGEST in the WORLD. They regret they cannot employ any language which will convey an adequate impression of its variety and extent; they therefore invite purchasers to call and inspect it.—Rippon and Burton, 39. Oxford Street (corner of Newman Street). Established in Wells Street, 1820.

VEGETABLE APERIENT SUGAR PLUMS, avoiding all nausea or unpleasantness. Sold in London only by Mr. Hewett, Confectioner, 188. Regent Street; and by the principal confectioner in every town and village. Price One Shilling per box; if sent by post a penny stamp must be forwarded in addition. A liberal allowance to the trade. Apply to Mr. Hewett, as above.
N.B.—No licence to sell is required.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pains of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, which never fail to ease the pain, to soothe and comfort the sufferer, producing sound and refreshing sleep within a few hours after taking, restoring the unhappy patient to health and enjoyment generally in three or four days. They are perfectly innocent and require neither confinement nor attention of any kind, and may be taken by young or old of either sex. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229. Strand, London. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

OXFORD, THAME, HIGH WYCOMBE, and UXBRIDGE JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that no further applications for Shares in this Company will be received after the 27th inst.
By order
R. MORTON CALEY, Secretary.
43. Moorgate Street, 17th Dec. 1845.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 1. KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.
It is important that persons about to effect Policies in this Office should be informed that all Assurances completed before the 8th of May next, will entitle the holders thereof to a participation in the Profits of the Society twelve months earlier than those issued at a subsequent date. By order of the Board,
DAVID JONES, Actuary.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58. BAKER STREET, and KING STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE.—THORPE, FALLOWS, and CO.
Stove Grates, Kitchen Ranges, &c.; Improved Baths of every description; Ornamental Iron and Wire Work for Gardens, Conservatories, and Lawns; Japanned Paper and Iron Tea Trays; Tea and Coffee Urns; Best Table Cutlery; Best Sheffield Plate and German Silver Wares; Radiating and Hot-Air Stoves; Bronzed and Iron Fenders; Best Steel Fire Irons. Bell-Hanging upon the most modern and approved plan, and Smith's Work in all its branches.

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION,
The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity of figure; also whether taken over a coat.

Coats, Vests, &c.	Inches.	Trousers.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat		Hat. Measure size round the Head	

Ready made.	£ s. d.	Made to measure.	£ s. d.
Beaver Taglionis	0 8 6	Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed	1 5 0
Beaver Chesterfields or Codringtons	0 10 6	Milled Cloth Great Coats, Velvet Collar and Cuffs	1 12 0
D'Orsay's, Athol's, Pembroke, and every description of Winter Coats	1 5 0	Tweed Wrappers	0 18 6
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, from	0 8 6	Tweed Trousers	0 8 6
Winter Trousers, lined	0 4 6	Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns	0 12 0
Winter Doeskin	0 10 6	Doeskin Trousers	0 10 6
Dress Coats, edged	1 0 0	Best or Dress Trousers	1 6 0
Frock Coats, edged	1 5 0	Dress Coats	1 12 0
Roll Collar Vest	0 1 9	Best Quality made	2 15 0
Double Breasted Vest	0 2 6	Frock Coats	1 13 6
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	0 18 6	Best Quality made	3 3 0
Winter Trousers	0 3 0	Cashmere Vests	0 8 0
Winter Vests	0 1 6	Satin, Plain or Fancy Vests	0 12 0
		Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	1 6 0
		Boys' Great Coats	0 14 0

Mourning to any extent, at Five Minutes' Notice.
IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.
CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154. Minories, or 86. Aldgate, opposite the Church.

ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS for the HAIR, the SKIN, and the TEETH.—The august Patronage conceded by our Gracious Queen, the Royal Family, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and the numerous testimonials constantly received of their efficacy, together with the fact of their general use in all countries, characterise them with perfection, and prove the value of the MACASSAR OIL, KALYDOR, and ODONTO.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
Is a delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation for the hair, and as an invigorator and beautifier is beyond all precedent. A small pamphlet accompanies each bottle of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, wherein important hints and advice will be found on the Culture of the Hair of Infancy, and on its Preservation and Beauty through the several Stages of Human Life.
CAUTION.—The words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL are engraved on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters; without this none are genuine.
Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
Is an odoriferous creamy liquid, the only safe and efficacious preparation for dissipating tan, freckles, pimples, blotches, spots, and other disfigurements of the skin. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,
A White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics. It bestows on the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, frees them from tartar, and imparts to the gums a healthy firmness, and to the breath a delightful fragrance.
Price 2s. 9d. per box.
CAUTION.—Unprincipled shop-keepers, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most Spurious Compounds under the same names; some under the implied sanction of royalty; they copy the labels, bills, advertisements, and testimonials (substituting fictitious names and addresses for the real) of the original preparations, and use either the word "GENUINE," or a feigned name, in the place of "Rowland's."—It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word "Rowland's" is on the wrapper of each article.
*** All others are Fraudulent Imitations.
The genuine preparations are sold by the proprietors as above, and by chemists and perfumers.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—This Tooth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair-Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S Sole Establishment, 130 B. Oxford Street, one door from Holles Street.
Caution—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some houses.

THE NEW TOOTH BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the Inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under, viz.—Full-sized brushes, mark T P W. No. 1. hard; No. 2. less hard; No. 3. middling; No. 4. soft; the narrower brushes, mark T P N, No. 5. hard; No. 6. less hard; No. 7. middling; No. 8. soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at Ross and Sons', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen, in bone; and 2s. each, or 21s. per dozen in ivory.
THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require redoing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can with the greatest confidence recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.
Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120. Bishopsgate Street, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences whatever the distance.

BALDNESS removed and prevented.—THE POMMADE DEPURATIVE, invented by a physician of the highest celebrity, who placed it in the hands of the Proprietors, solely to benefit the public, will in all instances restore the Hair, so long as vitality remains in the bulb from which it springs. It is introduced with the greatest confidence and satisfaction, as no doubt of its renovating power exists. Manufactured and sold by RIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to the Queen, 35. New Bond Street, London, and 5. East Street, Brighton. Price 2s., 4s., 6s., and 10s. per pot.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT. Directions for gentlemen to take their own measures for the Corazza and every other style of Shirt, are sent by post, on application to the makers, CAPPER AND WATERS, Carlton Chambers, 8. Regent Street, London.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, rich and elegant, as well as economical and durable, at lowest prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26. Regent Street (two doors below Piccadilly Circus).
JOHN CAPPER and SON's General Linen-drapery Business, in Gracechurch Street, established for nearly SEVENTY YEARS, is continued without change.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash-boxes.—Chubb's new Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them; they are made of every size, and for all purposes to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Chubb's patent fire-proof safe, bookcases, chests, &c., strong japan cash-boxes and deed-boxes of all sizes, on sale, and made to order, fitted with the detector locks.—C. Chubb and Son, 57. St. Paul's Churchyard.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, House and Estate Agent, 24. Conduit Street, Bond Street, respectfully requests parties desirous of Letting their Houses, either permanently or for the season, to furnish him with particulars at their earliest convenience, having (in consequence of the early meeting of Parliament) many applications from families of the highest respectability to obtain for them suitable accommodation, Mr. George Smith will have much pleasure in furthering the wishes of the parties intrusting him with their interests.

PUBLIC NOTICE!
GREAT SALE of REAL VALENCIENNES LACE.—The Largest and Cheapest Stock in London at the following prices:—21,000 yards of Edgings, 6½d. to 1s. per yard; 10,000 yards of Narrow Lace, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per yard; 5000 yards of Wide Lace, 2s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. per yard; 500 yards of Insertions, 11d. to 4s. 6d. per yard; immense stock of real Black Lace, from 6d. to 14s. per yard; 700 real French Lace Black Falls, sprigged and plain, from 7s. 9d. to 17s. 6d. each; Black and White real Lace Lappets, Berthes, Capes, &c. &c. &c.
For the convenience of ladies residing in the country, patterns will be sent to any part of the kingdom.
Address—KING and SHEATH, Foreign Lace Importers, 264. Regent Street, London.—Wholesale and Retail.

NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—DAKIN and COMPANY, Tea-merchants, have in the Bonded Warehouses (just arrived from China), several hundred original CHESTS of TEA, at 3s. 9d. per pound; the overweight Dakin and Company allow will reduce the price to about 3s. 7d. per pound. The tea is strong, good, and fine flavoured. The chests weigh about 40lbs. each, and families will find it very advantageous to join together in purchasing one of these chests of good useful Tea, from Number One, Saint Paul's Churchyard.

TIS AN ILL WIND BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.—Teas at half a crown a pound. The prostrated state of the share market, and the dearness of money in the City, have produced their effect. Merchants are compelled to sacrifice their common sorts of Teas. How long this depression may last becomes a question, but whilst it does continue, the public must have the benefit of it. The 6lb. bag of Black Tea is now therefore Fifteen Shillings.
East India Tea Company's Offices, No. 9. Great St. Helen's Churchyard.

TEAS at the WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, hotel-keepers, and large consumers supplied with Tea at the wholesale price for cash.

Black,	2s. 8d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 8d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 8d.	5s.
Green,	3s. 4d.	3s. 8d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 4d.	5s. 0d.	6s. 0d.		
Coffee,	9d.	10d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 8d.	

One pound and upwards sent to any part of town.
MANSELL and CO., 2. Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Country orders for 6lbs. of Tea and upwards delivered free of carriage to any part of the kingdom.

NO. 1. COVENTRY STREET, OPPOSITE THE NEW ENTRANCE TO LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.
The TEAS that have given the greatest satisfaction to the Public since this ESTABLISHMENT OPENED are those at 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., and 4s. 10d.—the whole being of STERLING QUALITY, FULL FLAVOUR, with GREAT STRENGTH, and very Economical. To CLUBS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, in fact, all large consumers, we strongly recommend the following:—

	s. d. s. d.
— CONGOU, fine quality, strong and full, black wiry leaf	3 8 to 4 0
Congou, similar to the late East India Company's true old Souchong flavour	0 0 — 4 4
Lapsang Souchong, choice and high flavour	4 10 — 5 0
Hyson Pekoe, a rich, new, and extraordinary Tea	0 0 — 6 0

The usual overweight allowed on packages, frequently reducing the cost 2d. per lb.
Terms—Cash. Goods for the Country dispatched immediately after receipt of order, if accompanied by cash, or a satisfactory reference.
PASSAM SMITH AND COMPANY,
TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS,
No. 1. COVENTRY STREET, LONDON.
October, 1845.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41. Brewer Street, Golden Square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Academy on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, certified by the Faculty of England to be the purest spirit, and guaranteed by the Patent Metallic Capsules embossed "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7. Smithfield Bars," is sold at 3s. 6d., bottle included, by the most respectable dealers, lists of whom may be obtained at the distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons, in bulk or bottles, are supplied. Address, 7. Smithfield Bars.

BRANDY and CAPSULES.—Mr. BETTS (the late Firm of J. T. BETTS and Co.) Patent Brandy Distiller, 7. Smithfield Bars, feels it due to himself and the public to state, that the manufacture of the Patent Brandy was not, nor ever has been known to any person except to himself and one of his sons. And that he was succeeded in the business of the Distillery, 7. Smithfield Bars, by his sons J. T. Betts, jun., and Co., on his retiring therefrom in 1843.
Mr. Betts further states, that he is the sole patentee, manufacturer, and vendor of the Metallic Capsule (or solid metal covering for the mouths of bottles), that no other brandy in England, except Betts's Patent Brandy, is thereby protected; the Patent Metallic Capsule if, therefore, applied to any other brandy, must have been surreptitiously obtained.
Metallic Capsule Manufactory, 1. Wharf Road, City Road.

MOURNING.—The LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247 and 249. Regent Street, near the Circus, Oxford Street,—The managers of the above establishment beg leave to call the attention of ladies to its peculiar utility and to its advantages. It was for a long period a source of inconvenience and regret, on occasions when mourning attire was required, that its purchasers were at such a time compelled to the painful necessity of proceeding from shop to shop in search of each distinct article of dress. This evil is most completely obviated at the London General Mourning Warehouse, where every description of mourning, viz. millinery, dresses, cloaks, shawls, mantles, &c., of the best quality, can be purchased at the most reasonable prices, and where every article necessary for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at a moment's notice.
N.B. Skirts, &c., for widowhood and for family mourning, are always kept made up.
W. C. Jay and Co., proprietors.

NOTICE.—Various imitations of the celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE being offered for sale, it is particularly recommended to purchasers, in order to prevent disappointment and secure the genuine, to ask for LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and observe that these names are printed on the outside wrapper, as well as on the metallic capsule, which covers the cork of every bottle. From the extensive demand for this exquisitely piquant relish, and the circumstance that other parties are selling spurious imitations under a similar and sometimes abbreviated name, this caution has been deemed absolutely necessary.
Sold by the proprietors, 68. Broad Street, Worcester, and 6. Vere Street, Oxford Street, London; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; R. Watt, 44. Coleman Street; and Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Soho Square, London; and by Vendors of Sauces generally.

MAUGHAM'S PATENTED CARRARA WATER.—At this season of the year the use of soda water has almost always been abandoned on account of the cold and chilling nature of its effects.
The Carrara Water is not liable to this great objection, but (to quote the opinion of a medical gentleman of high authority, expressed in a letter to Mr. Maugham) "*possesses this paramount superiority, viz. that it is most grateful to the palate; that it imparts a warm glow, and what patients have termed a comfortable feeling to the stomach, and does not produce that heavy distended oppression which follows the use of the common soda water.*"
Mr. Arch. Dunlop, jun., the sole wholesale agent, begs to state that the large additions to his machinery and establishment in general being at length completed, he is enabled to execute all orders with the utmost despatch and to any extent. For the future all Carrara water intended for exportation will be secured with Betts' Patent Metallic Capsules, thus preventing the possibility of leakage in warm climates, as well as affording an additional guarantee against any attempt at imitation abroad.
Address to A. Dunlop, jun., 78. Upper Thames Street, London.

STOCKEN'S PATENT BINDING PINS for securing loose music, pamphlets, and all publications, particularly recommended for newspapers. C. STOCKEN, having Paper Mills, pays particular attention to the manufacture of his Writing and other Papers, which he confidently asserts are superior to any house in London, as to price and quality; he is selling them at Manufacturers' charges.—Superfine Foolscap, 6d. per Quire; Envelopes, 8 dozen for 4d. C. STOCKEN solicits attention to the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing and Writing Cases, Work and Despatch Boxes, Tea-caddies, &c., full 30 per cent. under any house in London. The above articles are all warranted. Dressing Cases repaired or refitted on the shortest notice. To be had at STOCKEN'S well-known establishment, 53. Quadrant, Regent Street.

ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, manufactured without spinning or weaving.—Patronised by her most Gracious Majesty, and used in all the Royal Palaces. The public attention is directed to this beautiful description of carpeting, as possessing many advantages over all other kinds; among others, being quite impervious to dust, equally durable to Brussels or Kidderminster, and at about half the price of the former. It is now in very extensive demand, having been tested for some years, and met with general approbation; the designs are equal to the best Brussels carpeting, and suitable for rooms of every description. The Patent Woollen Cloth Company, the sole manufacturers under the patent, have appointed agents in nearly every provincial town of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and it may be had at all the respectable carpet houses in London. They also manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, printed and embossed in the most elegant and novel designs, Cloths for Coach linings, Waistcoatings, thick Felt for polishing and gun waddings, D'Oyley's, &c. Wholesale Warehouse, 8. Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside. Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London.

SELLING OFF CARPETS.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING beg to inform the nobility and gentry, as well as their friends and the public, that they have removed their business from Carpenter's Hall, London Wall, to their long-established warehouse, 4. Regent Street, Waterloo Place, opposite Howell and James's, and to 98. Hatton Garden, Holborn, where they trust that patronage will be continued which they have enjoyed for upwards of a century. A considerable portion of their large stock of Brussels, Kidderminster, and other Carpeting to be sold at a great reduction. In addition to carpeting, they have at their West End Establishment a large stock of Chintzes, Damasks, Tabourets, &c. &c., well worthy of attention.
A splendid Carpet, of British Manufacture, 20 3 by 18, with a centre and border, at less than cost price.

Now ready, to be had at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.,
THE EVENTFUL EPOCH;
By NICHOLAS MICHELL; Author of "The Traduced," "The Fatalist," &c.
"Mr. Michell is certainly a writer of infinite power. The interest of the story is great. The career of the proud, unhappy, yet guilty Lady Eltham, is sketched in brilliant colours."—*Sunday Times.*
"These volumes possess that one great merit of a romance—the power of leading the reader on from chapter to chapter, until the denouement releases the enchained attention. The scene is London; the time that Eventful Epoch, when the madness of the first French Revolution threatened destruction to all dynasties."—*Pictorial Times.*
"In the development of the plot, Mr. Michell displays great artistic skill."—*Observer.*
"The story is full of variety."—*Sun.*
London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

Amusing and instructive Books for Young People.
THE WORKS OF MRS. HOFLAND and MARY HOWITT, neatly bound and illustrated, price 2s. 6d. each, viz. MRS. HOFLAND'S Adelaide, Affectionate Brothers, Alicia, Barbadoes Girl, Blind Farmer, Elizabeth, Clergyman's Widow, Daughter in Law, Good Grandmother, Merchant's Widow, Rich Boys and Poor Boys, The Sisters, Stolen Boy, William and his Uncle Ben, Young Northern Traveller, and Young Crusoe; MARY HOWITT'S Strive and Thrive, Hope on Hope ever, Sowing and Reaping, Little Coin much Care, Who shall be greatest, Work and Wages, Alice Franklin, No Sense like Common Sense, Love and Money, My Uncle the Clock Maker, Two Apprentices, Which is the Wiser, and My own Story. To be had at Field's Juvenile Book Establishment, 65. Quadrant, corner of Air Street. Catalogue gratis.

VERINI'S LAST ANNUAL GIFT for the Spanish Guitar, containing Italian and Spanish Songs with English translations, and Six Instrumental Pieces. Elegantly bound in cloth, price 5s. Just published by J. Green, Royal Seraphine Warehouse and Logierian Academy, 33. Soho Square.
N.B.—A great Variety of plain and elegant Spanish Guitars.

"A WONDERFUL SIXPENNYWORTH of INFORMATION."—*Literary Gazette.*
"There is not, or ever has been, an almanack and calender equal to this; every family should possess it."—*Carlisle Journal.*
"Worth ten times the price it is published at."—*Manchester Guardian.*
"All the almanacks of the season fall into insignificance when placed in juxta-position with the POST MAGAZINE ALMANACK."—*Standard.*
"The thing is altogether a wonder."—*Berwick Warder.*
Ninety-six pages, royal, price 6d. To be had of all Booksellers.

Just published in No. 57. of
THE MUSICAL BOUQUET, price 3d., or post free 2d., extra, "The Cricket on the Hearth," a new Christmas quadrille, most respectfully dedicated to Charles Dickens, Esq., composed by F. Lancelott, composer of (No. 5.) the Chimes quadrille, (No. 56.) the Merry Christmas Mazourka, &c. The cheapest musical present for 1846 is Vol. 1. of the Musical Bouquet, price 8s., in illuminated binding, and embellished with twenty-four pictorial illustrations engraved on steel, and contains Songs, Duets, the most fashionable Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Gallops, Mazourkas, &c., by the most eminent composers, newly arranged for the Pianoforte.
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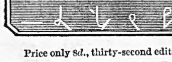

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Extract of a letter from Henry Huntley, Esq., 12. Albany Terrace, Old Tiverton Road, Exeter.
March 20. 1845.
Gentlemen,—I ruptured a blood-vessel of the lungs about three months since. I tried everything that my surgeons, friends, and self could think of, without alleviation. It was at length suggested that your wafers might be useful. I tried them, and a single wafer taken when the fit of coughing was about to commence, never once failed of giving it a complete and instantaneous check. A lady, also, a friend of mine (and who, by the by, is in her 66th year), is, or rather was, troubled with a hard distressing cough. She used them, and wonderful was the relief she experienced, &c.
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

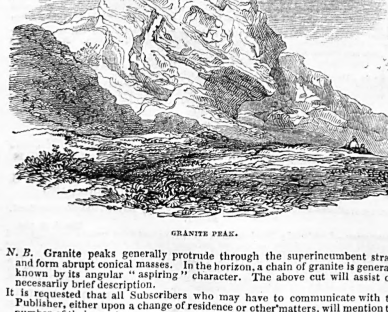
Several esteemed correspondents ask for information of Professor Risley, his sons, and their performances. We present them first with an illustration of their extraordinary performances at Drury Lane theatre. It would be difficult to find a proper word by which to describe these remarkable feats, which are designated in the bills as "Classic Exercises." As the "Morning Post" well observes—"The combination of grace, lightness, precision, and power is quite perfect; the muscular developement and fine articulation of the father is finely contrasted with the almost sculptural ideal of grace and beauty in the two boys; the *poses* are conceived in an artistic spirit; and the *tours de force*, notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of their achievements, excite no feeling of alarm for the safety of the executants. The groups are beautiful, and nothing that we have witnessed in this *genre* of performance can be placed in the most distant competition with the Risleys for grace and *aplomb*."

With every word of this commendatory paragraph we fully agree, and especially with the latter portion of it; for we have had opportunities of seeing many performers in a similar line, but should as soon think of comparing a ballet girl to Taglioni, Oregon to an orange stall, or a barn actor to Edmund Kean, as these mere contortionists to the Risleys. They stand emphatically *alone*.

In their vocation, and although they have imitators, as every one eminent in any branch of art must have, they are far from having equals, much less rivals. One great beauty of their performances consists in the fact, that whilst they please the eye, they do not pain the heart, as is too often the case in the mere gymnasts of the day, who so frequently exhibit under high sounding titles. As Risley's children move gracefully about in air, we do not so much wonder at their bounding off the stage, as their keeping *on* it.

PROFESSOR RISLEY AND HIS SONS.

We have procured from an authentic source the following short biographical notice of Mr. Risley, which we feel gratified in being able to present to our correspondents. Professor Risley is a native of the state of New Jersey in America. After quitting his home he became a trader amongst the Indians, and for many years resided with the Powtowattomy tribe and other roving bands of the great west. In the pursuit of this vocation he became, and still is, one of the most expert riflemen in the world, as well as skilled in all manner of athletic exercises. About eighteen months after the birth of his eldest son, his quick eye detected the extreme elegance of his motions, and he then commenced that system of training which has led to such astonishing results. After some years passed in this manner, he considered himself and child sufficiently qualified to appear before the public, and they accordingly travelled through most of the tropical countries exhibiting their marvellous feats. In course of time another child was added to the *troupe*, and the exhibition became still more attractive. On the occasion of their visiting the island of Gaudaloupe, they experienced a very narrow escape from destruction by the great earthquake which occurred during their stay on the 8th February, 1843. Their miraculous preservation was noticed at the time in the newspapers both of England and America. They next travelled through the United States with the utmost success; and having numerous invitations to visit England, sailed for this country in 1844, when they appeared at the opening of St. James's Theatre. Their appearance created quite a *furor*, and they continued to exhibit for seventy nights at the Haymarket at different times. They then proceeded through the provincial towns, and their progress was hailed everywhere with acclamations and immense audiences. Their next point was Paris, where at first there existed some prejudice against them, as they were thought to be English; but after two or three of their poses, their astonishing feats carried every thing like animosity away before them, and their success was complete. From Paris they proceeded through Belgium, Prussia, Germany, Holland, and Russia, performing before all the crowned heads of those countries, and being by the various sovereigns and the nobility laden with presents as marks of their approbation. On their return to London this year a marked improvement was observable in their performances, although it had been supposed that such could not be effected. It is worthy of remark that, during their public career, not once have Professor Risley or his sons been prevented from performing by sickness. They return to Paris after their Drury Lane engagement, and in the course of the year to their native land.



GRANITE PEAK.

N. B. Granite peaks generally protrude through the superincumbent strata, and form abrupt conical masses. In the horizon, a chain of granite is generally known by its angular "aspiring" character. The above cut will assist our necessarily brief description.

It is requested that all Subscribers who may have to communicate with the Publisher, either upon a change of residence or other matters, will mention the number of their receipts.

A. G. The SUPPLEMENT is only an Index to the last Volume, and therefore valuable only to Subscribers for the half year to December, 1845.

R. Lister, Belper. The suggestion shall be attended to.

A Kentish Man can only view the military *souterrains* of Dover on Tuesdays and Fridays. Tickets of admission are granted by the commandant of the garrison at Archcliffe Fort.

S. R. Yes. On the South-eastern line the ladies' carriage is placed next the engine.

DUTCH ITINERANT MUSICIANS.

J. P. The remains of Dale Abbey, Derbyshire, are situated about six miles from Derby, on the east. It was of great extent, and was founded in the year 1204. Its yearly revenue, at the dissolution, was 144*l.* 12*s.* There is a singular legend connected with its foundation, from which it appears that a certain baker living in Derby had a vision, which commanded him to give all he had to the poor, and to go and live a life of seclusion in the park of Stanley. This he did, and having formed for himself a cell in the rock, he remained there, leading a life of solitude and holiness. One day, however, the lord of the place being out hunting, perceiving smoke rising from amongst the trees, was vexed to think of any one daring to live on his lands, and rode up to the place to avenge himself for the insult thus offered; but

DALE ABBEY.

when he found that the offender was a holy recluse, his wrath was changed, and to commemorate the interview the abbey was founded on the spot. The monks who afterwards dwelt in it committed many depredations on the surrounding woods and lands, and petitions were presented to the king to fix bounds to their possessions. This he did by granting to their prior as much land as he could encircle between sunrise and sunset with a plough drawn by two deer to be caught from the forest; and by great skill and perseverance he succeeded in enclosing a very large area of land and wood. This legend is beautifully depicted in stained glass in the adjoining church at Morley, to which place it was removed from the ruins of the abbey.

The remains at present existing are the arch of the east window, as shown in our engraving, and some other smaller portions built into the surrounding cottages. The hermit's cell is also still in being, and is a most picturesque object. There is a small church immediately adjoining the ruins, of very ancient foundation, and in which are several relics of the abbey. This church, until lately, had a public-house under the same roof, with an open communication with the gallery; a convenient arrangement for the jolly devotees of former ages.

An Academy Student. Jan Steen is perhaps the finest of the Dutch painters. He combined high invention with exquisite colour and broad execution. We have copied our correspondent's example, and it exemplifies the character we have given. Look at our engraving. It represents a group of Dutch itinerant musicians, such as are to be found even to this day, wandering from place to place, and inspiring the heavy Vanderhoots by the "divine art." Is not that old fellow with the fiddle quite a character in his way? Burns, in his exquisite "Jolly Beggars," has painted—

"A pigmy scraper wi' his fiddle,
Who used at trysts and fairs to driddle."

But our fiddler is not a pigmy. His little companion, blowing a drone on the bagpipes, is, however, not unworthy of notice; still less must we overlook the connoisseur "blowing a cloud" behind the fiddler, whose appreciation of the music is worthy of himself and the artistes. Look at Jan Steen's group, and say, was he not a clever fellow. And he was the more so on account of his originality.

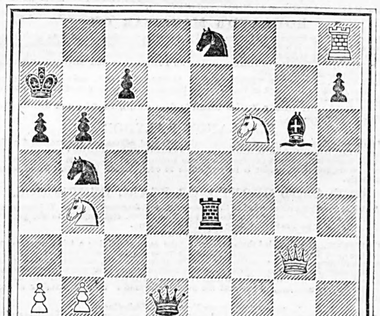
We beg to apologise to some of our friends who did not receive their papers punctually last week. The delay arose from the overwhelming pressure of business caused by our rapidly increasing list of subscribers. Arrangements are now completed to prevent the recurrence of any disappointment.

A Friend, Bath, should order the late edition, in which he will find what he seeks. His suggestion, like all others forwarded in a kindly spirit, was gladly received.

Venison, Ware, should pay his subscription in advance, and he will then receive a numbered receipt entitling him to participate in the Pictorial Times Gifts of One Thousand Pounds to one of each class of ten thousand subscribers.

CHESS.

PROBLEM XL.—By J. M.



White to win in five moves.

GAME XL.

This very brilliant game was played some years since by Mr. Macdonnel and Mr. N., the former giving Q Kt.

WHITE (Mr. Macdonnel).	BLACK (Mr. N.).
1 K P two sq	1 K P two sq
2 K Kt to K B third	2 Q Kt to Q B third
3 K B to Q B fourth	3 K B to Q B fourth
4 Q Kt P two sq	4 K B takes P
5 Q B P one sq	5 K B to Q R fourth
6 K castles	6 K Kt to K B third
7 Q to Q B second	7 K castles
8 Q B to Q R third	8 K R to K sq
9 Q P two sq	9 Q P two sq
10 K P takes P	10 K Kt takes P
11 Q P takes K P	11 Kt takes Q B P
12 Q R to Q sq	12 Kt takes R
13 K R takes Kt	13 Q B to Q second
14 K B takes P+	14 K takes B
15 R takes Q B+	15 Q takes R
16 Kt checks	16 K to K Kt sq.
17 Q takes K R P checkmating.	

Solution to Problem XXXIX.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 R to Q Kt sq	1 Q Kt P one sq
2 R to Q Kt fourth+	2 P takes R
3 K to Q Kt second	3 P one sq.
4 P takes P checkmate.	

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